

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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LIVE STOCK.

The Value of Symptoms.

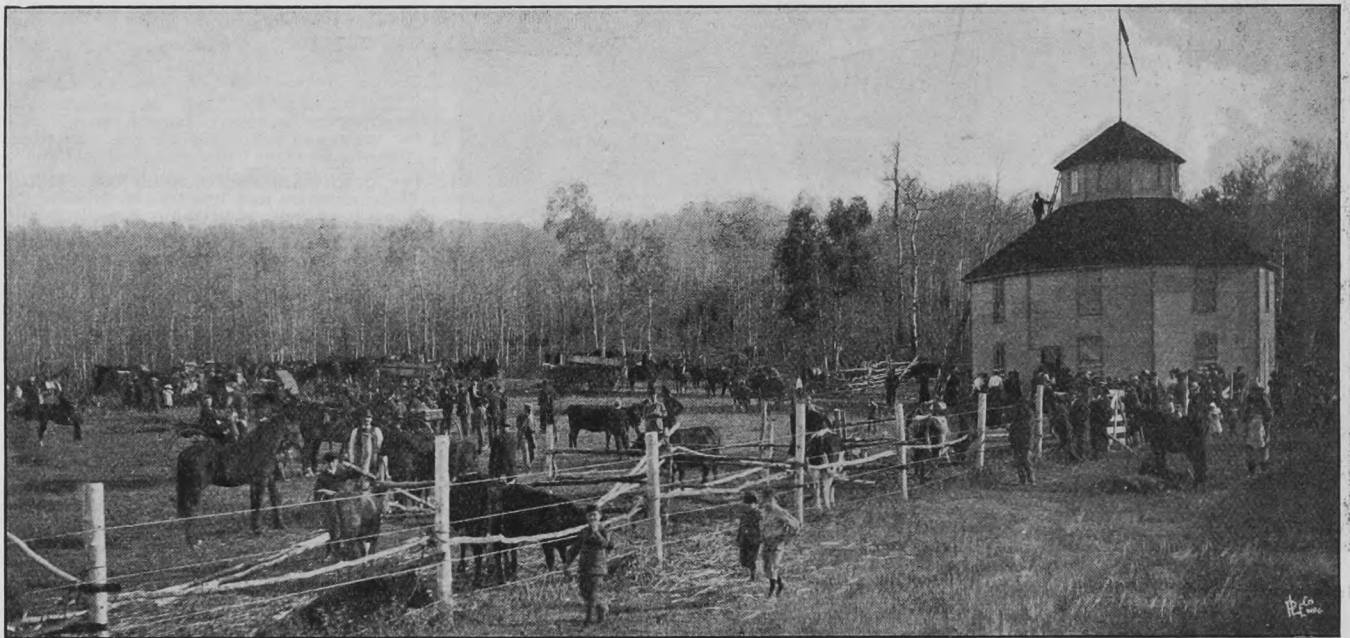
*Written for The Nor-West Farmer by Fred.
Torrance, B.A., D.V.S., Winnipeg.*

In Manitoba, where live stock is comparatively cheap, and the farmer is often at a long distance from a veterinary surgeon, it frequently happens that sick animals are neglected and get no medical aid beyond what the owner is able to give. Armed with a "stock doctor" book and a few simple remedies, the farmer does his best, but is badly hampered in his good work by the difficulty of finding out what is the matter. In other words, he can't make out which of the many diseases he finds described in his book is the one affecting his horse, cow, or whatever it

mal standard in the health of his live stock, and can take prompt measures to combat disease before it has made too great progress. A short description of the more important symptoms of disease and their value in diagnosis may be of use to the horse-owner, enabling him to estimate correctly the nature of a disease and its severity.

The first point is the observation of symptoms. This is simple in some cases, difficult in others, but always should be methodical and careful. Notice first the position the animal takes, whether standing or lying. In some diseases this is sufficient alone to point to the seat of trouble. Then feel the legs, ears and body with the hand, and notice if unnaturally hot or cold. Observe the eye closely and note the color of the inside lids. Part the lips and see the appearance of the tongue and gums. Place the finger in the mouth and notice if there is unusual heat. Then feel the pulse and note the

sometimes lying on his back with the feet propped against the side of the stall. The position assumed in laminitis (founder) is quite characteristic. The hind legs are advanced under the body as far forward as possible, and the front legs are also carried forward, so as to place the weight of the body chiefly on the hind legs and relieve the pressure on the painful front feet. The horse, too, is extremely unwilling to move, and, if pulled in any direction will allow his head and body to sway to that side until he nearly loses his balance before he will lift a foot. Diseases of the kidneys are indicated by standing with the hind legs unnaturally far behind the body. Some kinds of lameness are characterized by certain postures of the affected leg. Foot lameness, for instance, is shown by the leg advanced beyond its fellow, the foot resting flat on the ground. When the back tendons are strained the knee is relaxed, and the fetlock knuckles forward. Severe injuries



Snap Shot of the Birtle Fair Grounds, 1897.

may be. In this difficult question of diagnosis, or detection, of the disease, books are not of much avail. The multiplicity of diseases confuses the reader. The more he reads, the more dubious he becomes, until, throwing down the book in despair, he gives a dose of this, that, or the other remedy for no better reason than that he thinks "if it does no good, it will do no harm."

Now, to gain a correct idea of what is the matter with a sick animal, it is necessary to observe closely every symptom it presents, and to estimate rightly the importance of each as to its value in pointing to a certain organ or diseased condition. This requires knowledge of the animal in health, for symptoms are only the outward manifestations of a departure from health. Every farmer can obtain for himself this knowledge of healthy animal life by observing and noticing what is passing before his eyes every day; and, once furnished with this experience, he easily notices any departure from the nor-

mal standard in the health of his live stock, and how many times it beats to the minute. Notice, too, the excretions of the body, the feces and urine, and if they differ from the usual condition in appearance or quantity. The number of respirations to the minute should be counted, and any change in their character from the healthy standard noted. So much for the observation of symptoms. Now as to their value.

1. The Position of the Animal.—In some maladies this is characteristic. In acute diseases of the lungs, for instance, a horse will stand continuously, night and day, because in that position he finds it easier to inflate his lungs than when lying down. For a similar reason, a man with asthma finds it difficult to get his breath while lying down, and may stand or sit persistently. In acute diseases of the abdominal organs, such as the stomach or intestines, the horse is constantly changing his position, trying to get relief from pain, lying down frequently, rolling about,

to the shoulder cause the leg to hang relaxed, the knee bent, and only the toe of the foot touching the ground.

2. The Pulse.—In the horse the pulse is felt by passing the fingers lightly along the edge of the lower jaw, about midway between the chin and the angle of the jaw. Here something resembling a cord may be felt beneath the skin, and if it is gently pressed against the bone the pulsations will be felt and may easily be counted. In a healthy horse the number of beats to the minute is about 40, but it must be remembered that the pulse may vary considerably from this average without there being any derangement of the health. Many conditions besides disease influence the pulse. Excitement and exercise quicken the pulse, but only temporarily. After a gallop the pulse will be found very rapid, but as the animal rests and cools down the rate soon approaches the normal. In nervous animals the excitement of having a stranger near them is sufficient to quicken the pulse. Before

counting it, then, be sure that the animal is tranquil and has been undisturbed for some little time previously. The pulse varies, too, in individual horses to a certain extent. Some horses, generally of the heavy breeds, have unusually slow pulse rates, such as 30, or even 26, to the minute, while in nervous individuals of the finer breeds the average is often 45 to 50. This shows the importance of gaining some little experience of the pulse before a case of sickness makes this knowledge very desirable. A farmer, then, would act wisely in trying the pulses of his healthy animals, finding out any peculiarities they may have, and thus prepare himself for a case of emergency.

the first and most reliable symptoms of any inflammatory disease, and a gauge of its severity. The absence of a quick pulse, then, indicates that no inflammation is present, and forms a safe guide in distinguishing between such affections as colic and inflammation of the bowels, which otherwise present many symptoms in common. In colic, a slow pulse; a fast one in inflammation.

Besides the slowness or rapidity of the pulse there are several other symptoms it presents. If it feels hard and cord-like, the heart is straining to force the blood to circulate through some congested organ, as in the early stages of pneumonia or laminitis, and in such a condition



Imported Irish Thoroughbred Stallion, Hard Lines, property of R. I. M. Power, Carberry, Manitoba.

Hard Lines (vol. 16, page 590) the imported Irish thoroughbred stallion, owned by R. I. M. Power, Carberry, Man., we might almost say swept the Province at the different fairs held in 1897, taking 1st at Winnipeg, Brandon and Carberry, 2nd at Portage la Prairie, and 1st at Brandon, 1896. He is a horse of beautiful brown color of the most blood-like quality and shape, combined with great bone and substance and perfect action in all his paces. Umpire, the sire of Hard Lines, was one of the best horses that ever ran in England, at all distances. It is needless to recapitulate all his performances. He won 14 out of 16 races he started for. Humility II., dam of Hard Lines, by Solon, sire of the celebrated unbeaten Barcheldine, stood at 50 guineas in England in 1889, and three of whose produce brought good prices at Lady Stamford's sale, viz.:—Prosperine II., 720 guineas; Helvellyn, 1,800 guineas; and Freemason, 1,900 guineas. We hear that Hard Lines' colts in Ontario are turning out very good. Mr. Power has lately bought from N. Boyd four 2-year-old thoroughbred mares, so that in a year or two he should be able to turn out something hard to beat, as Hard Lines and the Kentucky mares will make a great cross.

The pulse of cattle differs greatly from that of horses. It is felt on the cheek or inside the forearm near the body. It is more difficult to feel than the horse's pulse, partly on account of the thicker skin, but mainly because the pulsations are less powerful and more indistinct. The normal rate in the cow is from 60 to 70 per minute, and is influenced in the same way as the horse's, by excitement, exercise, etc.

As the heart is intimately connected with every organ of the body by means of the blood vessels, it sympathizes immediately with any of them that are in trouble. Inflammation of any organ is accompanied by a quickening of the pulse, and this increased pulse rate is therefore one of

bleeding is generally beneficial. If, on the contrary, the pulse is soft, and feels as if there were not sufficient blood to fill the artery properly, it shows a weak heart, relaxed blood vessels, and a condition of a serious nature. These are a few of the more important symptoms to be detected by feeling the pulse.

3. The Symptoms Afforded by the Respiration—The number of respirations to the minute bears a constant relation to the pulse. In health, about 1 to 4; the respirations 12, pulse 40. The respirations are quickened by the same influences as the pulse, and the ratio of one to the other is constant to a certain extent, any great disproportion indicating serious disease. Difficulty in breathing, shown by widely

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dilated nostrils and excessive movements of the chest may be caused by obstruction in the upper air passages, as from the pressure of the abscess of "strangles," or by disease in the lungs. It is always a grave symptom. Breathing, unnaturally

diseases of the liver. In examining the eyes, each must be compared with the other, for if one presents symptoms not shown by the other, the cause must be something affecting that eye alone, such as a foreign substance beneath the eyelids, or

gan affected, and is not a correct guide to the severity of the disease. A horse affected with colic will show every indication of severe pain, while with inflammation of the lungs there is no manifestation of pain, although the disease is more serious. The most painful maladies affecting the horse are those of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. Severe pain, shown by rolling about, getting down and up frequently, indicates an acute disorder of one of these organs. In very severe pain, such as a horse suffers from a twist in the bowels, he will sometimes break out in a profuse perspiration, and may even scream in agony.

9. The temperature of the body is one of the most reliable indications of the severity of all febrile and inflammatory attacks. These are always accompanied by a rise in temperature of from one to eight degrees. To measure this correctly, a clinical thermometer is necessary, but as this is not usually found in a farmer's outfit, it need only be mentioned here. By its means the temperature of the body may be noted to the tenth part of a degree, and the progress of the fever watched from day to day. Any great rise in temperature can be felt by putting the finger in the horse's mouth, but this is a very unreliable method.

Finally, it cannot be too carefully remembered that no symptom should be considered apart from others, but always in relation to all the other complex phenomena which go to make the diseased condition. Let all the indications of disease that can be detected by careful examination of any particular case be taken together, compared with each other, and idea of the nature of the attack. Only giving each its proper value, form your by such means is it possible to make a correct diagnosis.

If your subscription to The Farmer has expired, renew at once.



Herd of Dutch Belted Cattle.

slow or snoring, indicates injury or disease of the brain.

4. Symptoms Afforded by the Mouth—The color of the gums is an indication of the state of the circulation, a heightened color points to fever and inflammatory diseases; paleness of the gums to loss of blood, or to a change in the blood itself, such as is seen in anaemia, when the number of red corpuscles in the blood is diminished and the blood is pale and watery.

The condition of the tongue indicates the state of the stomach and intestines,—if dirty looking, indigestion or constipation are generally present. An unusual amount of saliva dribbling from the mouth shows some defect of the teeth. If accompanied by a fetid odor, there is probably a decayed tooth which should be extracted. When, in addition to these symptoms, a horse "quids" his hay, i.e., spits it out partly masticated, it is proof of a defective grinder, either broken, decayed, or longer than its fellows, and requiring surgical treatment.

5. The nose affords some valuable symptoms of disease. A discharge from the nose may be from a simple cold in the head, from strangles, from disease of the lungs, or from glanders. If from both nostrils, copious and white, look for cold or strangles. If brownish or blood-stained, and accompanied with a cough, bronchitis or pneumonia. If from one nostril and sticky, forming scabs round the nostril, it may be glanders. While, if a bad-smelling discharge is seen from one nostril, a decayed tooth may be the cause, the ulcerated root discharging in this way.

6. The eye is, in health, bright, prominent and active in movement. When dull and sunken, the health is bad, and other symptoms of disease should be looked for. In one form of influenza, the lining of the eyelids is reddened and swollen, and the disease is on that account popularly known as "pink eye." The "white" of the eye is not readily seen in horses. It takes on a yellowish tint in certain

an injury from the whip-lash.

7. The state of the skin should also be noted. What is called a "staring" coat indicates unthriftiness, and possibly the want of grooming. Apart from this it shows an impaired digestion, imperfect assimilation of food, and, frequently, the



Yoke of Dutch Belted Bulls and their Companion, a Belted Goat.

presence of worms in the intestines. Itchiness of the skin should lead to a careful examination to detect the presence of mange, lice, or other irritation.

8. Pain is a symptom which shows itself in various ways according to the or-

We could almost fill our columns with letters we have received during the past year, nearly every one of which congratulate us on the improvement in The Nor'-West Farmer. See our premium and clubbing list elsewhere in this issue.

Dutch Belted Cattle.

Although some of the largest and finest herds of Jerseys, Holsteins, etc., are owned in the west, where dairying is fast becoming an industry of the first importance, it is doubtful if any of the herds owned by the dairymen readers of The Farmer include a representative of the Dutch "belted" breed of cattle. The accompanying illustrations are of the Dutch belted cattle belonging to the now famous herd owned by Orson D. Munn at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Mr. Munn is a member of the firm of Munn & Co., publishers of the Scientific American, and it is to him that The Nor'-West Farmer is indebted for the use of these interesting cuts.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has the largest and best herd of these cattle in America, Mr. Munn is not a dealer; he raises and exhibits them only to gratify his fancy for the stock. The herd represented in cut No. 1 has been exhibited at State fairs frequently and has taken prizes wherever entered. Their owner says that they do not excel other breeds in milk-giving or for beef-making qualities, but that he does claim for them exceeding gentleness and great beauty.

The Dutch belted or blanket breed of cattle are natives of Holland and are a distinct family from the Holsteins, with which they are confounded by many persons. They have not been brought to this country in large numbers. They antedate the seventeenth century, when the cattle interests in Holland were in a most thrifty condition, and this type and color were established by scientific breeding. Motley, the historian, pronounced them "the most wonderful cattle in the world."

In their native country they are owned and controlled by the nobility, and they certainly present a very novel feature in the landscape. In color they are black, with a continuous white belt around their bodies, the white being pure white, the black jet, thus making a beautiful and imposing contrast. Their form is usually very fine, and their hardy and vigorous constitutions enable them to stand sudden changes in the climate and to thrive on any variety of fodder.

English Cattle Sales.

The north country cattle are the favorites all over the world, and as the Polled August sales were held first, they are taken first. Sir G. M. Grant, of Ballindallock, stands in the front as a successful breeder and prize-taker, and his sale made very high averages. A 7-year-old cow, Pride of Inverglas, of very high breeding, and second this year at the Royal and Highland, made \$700, and a 3-year-old \$530. Rhona, a yearling heifer, made \$624. At the close the sales stood: 10 cows, average \$306; six 2-year-olds, \$143; ten yearlings, \$237; six heifer calves, \$163 each; one bull, \$168.

At Aboyne, the Marquis of Huntley sold a 4-year-old cow at \$577, and his 36 cattle (16 cows, the rest younger,) averaged \$164 each.

Sir Thos. Carmichael, of Castle Craig's, was the last important sale of blackies. One, a 4-year-old cow, made \$520; heifer, \$415, and the average for 52 head was \$135. All of these sales go to show that in the districts where they are found suitable, the Polled Angus make a very profitable stock.

In the second week of October were held sales at different points in Aberdeenshire of some of the best Shorthorns of Cruickshanks' type. Some months ago

Mr. Deane Willis held a sale of the best class of Shorthorns, mostly Cruickshanks, for which very high prices were made. In the North of Scotland, W. Duthie, of Collynie, takes the best place as a successor of the Cruickshanks, and his 27 bull calves averaged fully \$300 each, one very fine roan going past \$1,000 and five past the \$500 mark. Mr. Marr, Uppermill, another worthy supporter of the Cruickshanks type, made an average of \$224 for 24 calves, mostly young. For 98 of different ages, sold from Tillygreig and Woodend, an average of over \$131 was made. For 58, mostly young, from Pirrismill, an average of \$117 was got; Newton, for 10 young stock, averaged \$172, and Auchnagathle, for 35, made an average of \$120.

In England, for 27 Polled Angus bulls and cows, at Moor Park, an average of \$150 was made, and at Catthorpe 66 Shorthorns averaged \$124.

The Duthie Shorthorns are among the most fashionable blood in England, and for four calves by the Bapton Manor bull, Golden Count, son of Count Lavender, an average of \$500 was made. Calves by Pride of Morning and Scottish Archer averaged \$400 each.

At an auction sale of well-bred Shire horses, the famous mare, Nyn Starlight, by Bury Victor Chief, brought \$2,125, and for a filly \$1,154. For 38 head the average of \$387 was paid.

Dehorning.

All over the country we now find specimens of dehorned cattle, and their owners are unanimous as to the advantage of haying both beef and dairy stock treated in that way. Some of those cattle have as very young calves had the embryo horns killed by caustic potash. After that stage the horns must be sawn or clipped off. The latest and best way is to clip at a single stroke with a powerful appliance, specially adapted to that end, and in this province several veterinary practitioners do it at very moderate rates. This is the very best time of the year to do the job, and an accidental dig from a quite gentle beast is a most efficient argument for settling about it.

Keep Your Two-Year-Olds.

It is estimated that during the last 12 months over 500 head of young cattle have been shipped out of this country from within a radius of 20 miles of Rapid City. These cattle were all 1 and 2 year olds, and were bought for a price that averaged about \$15. The buyers of these cattle have taken them west and placed them on ranches, where they will remain until they are 3 years old, when they will be worth just double what they cost, or from \$30 to \$35. It seems passing strange to us that farmers in this vicinity who are in a position to secure lots of feed at a low price, should not keep all these young stockers and feed them another year, the year that will increase their value one-half; that is to say, if a beast is worth \$15 when 2 years old, it will be worth \$30 when 3 years old; and surely if it pays to keep a beast two years for \$15, the profits must be large to keep it the third year for another \$15.—Rapid City Spectator.

Don't allow boys to tease and play tricks with any animal on the farm. Some day, when you want that kind of fun to stop, it won't stop, and there will be more wry faces than smiles, and sometimes old Harry to pay. Don't permit the first stage and the rest will be right.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food. The blood is employed to carry nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. No medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is because it is the one true blood purifier. Hundreds of people are alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine by thousands.

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To Stockmen and Breeders.

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The following letters from the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and other prominent stockmen, should be read and carefully noted by all persons interested in Live Stock:

"MAPLE SHADE" HERDS AND FLOCKS.

BROOKLIN, ONT., Sept. 4th, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot afford to be without your "Little Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash." It is not merely useful for Sheep, but it is invaluable as a wash for Cattle, etc. It has proved the surest destroyer of lice, with which so many of our stables are infested, I have ever tried; it is also an effectual remedy for foul in the feet of Cattle. I can heartily recommend it to all farmers and breeders.

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Prepared by THE EUREKA VETERINARY MEDICINE COMPANY, London, Ontario. Wholesale Agents for Manitoba—THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg.

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Principles of Feeding Horses.

By Dr. Donald McIntosh, Professor of Veterinary Science, University of Illinois.

The stomach of a horse is small in comparison to the size of its body, and therefore cannot thrive on bulky, innu-

cess of digestion will very likely cause disease. It is also certain that horses whose work is hard require nutritious food in small quantities, otherwise too great a time is required to abstract from it the necessary nutriment. Horses that have to work long hours with heavy pulling, such as plowing on a farm, have to be fed largely or they will not be able to

Horses should not be worked until they are exhausted, or if they are, they should have food in small quantities, such as a few handfuls of bran and a little water. This will strengthen the stomach, and prevent bad results. Many cases of colic are caused by the ravenous manner in which horses that have fasted over their time swallow their food. A certain bulk is essential to the proper performance of digestion in the intestines, but it should be introduced gradually; changes of food should be gradual. Horses when first put to grass should have some dry food or only a small quantity of green food for a few days until the stomach becomes accustomed to it, as a large feed of green food is very dangerous. The change should also be gradual when a horse is first taken from the grass and put into the stable, as it is liable to suffer from swelling of the legs. It is necessary to curtail the food for a few days if the animal is going to stand in the stable, as this will prevent the diseases known as azoturia and lymphangitis, especially among the heavier breeds of horses.

Foods of a bad, coarse, musty or bulky nature are a common cause of that singular disease known as heaves; not that they have any direct action on the lungs, or that they fill up the air cells with dust as some suppose, but from their injurious effect on the nerves supplying the stomach, lungs and heart.

The formation and constitution of the horse affects very much its capacity for assimilating its food; thus animals with narrow chests, badly "cribbed up" and of a light mealy color are "bad doers;" they are very liable to be troubled with indigestion, and purge on the slightest provocation; they never look well and are known to horsemen as "washy;" they require to be carefully fed; new oats or hay should not be given them. All kinds of good food have been tried, but it seems to be impossible to keep such horses in good condition and get any work out of them.

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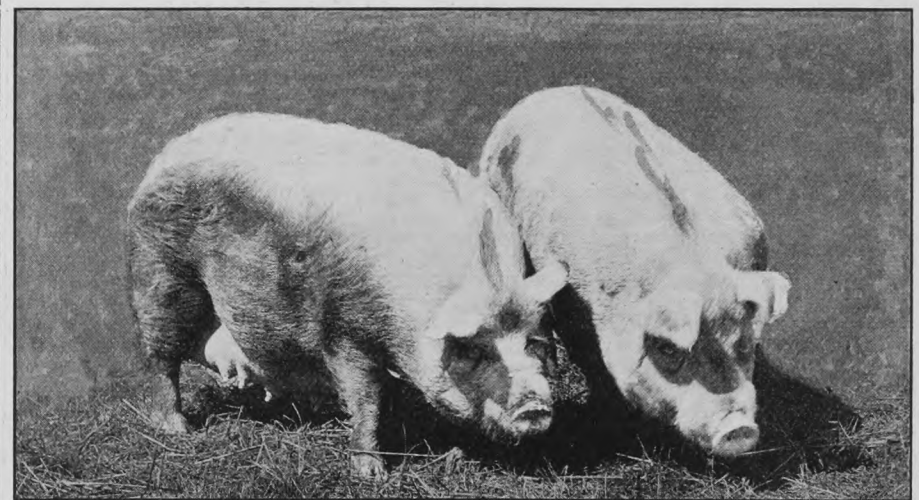
Dutch Belted Cattle--Part of the Orson D. Munn Herd.

tritious food. The length of time occupied during stomach digestion is generally in proportion to the amount of nitrogen contained in the food, thus hay and straw pass out of the stomach more rapidly than oats. According to Colin's experiments, hay given after oats causes the latter to be sent into the intestines before being fully acted upon by the stomach; he argues, therefore, that the logical method is to give hay first, then oats. Water given in quantities washes the food out of the stomach into the intestines before it is digested, thereby causing a loss, and that portion of food which should be acted on by the juices of the stomach passes out without the animal receiving any benefit from it, besides often causing colic or some other derangement.

The proper method then of feeding is first to water, then to give hay, followed by oats or corn, and at least half an hour should be given the horse after it has eaten its oats before putting it to work. If this is carried out, and the animal not given too much food, digestion will go on with comfort and benefit to the horse. The stomach begins to empty itself very early after the commencement of a meal. As soon as the stomach has attained a certain volume, materials pass out, and the amount so passing corresponds with the quantity being eaten, so that its capacity remains about the same. From this we see that a horse should be fed on food of small bulk, also that an animal should not be allowed to grind hay all day or night, for if it continues to eat, some of the food will pass out into the intestines before it is properly prepared. The drier the food the greater the difficulty it has in passing out of the stomach.

The feeding of horses has to be determined by the nature of their work; horses used for fast work should not be fed on bulky food; they should have more oats and less hay, for it is impossible for a horse to perform fast labor on a full stomach, because the pressure on the diaphragm and the interference with the pro-

cess of digestion will very likely cause disease. It is also certain that horses whose work is hard require nutritious food in small quantities, otherwise too great a time is required to abstract from it the necessary nutriment. Horses that have to work long hours with heavy pulling, such as plowing on a farm, have to be fed largely or they will not be able to



Chester Whites, owned by K. McLeod, Dugald.

The Chester White Boar, Cleveland, farrowed May 15th, 1896, bred by L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, Ohio, won 1st place at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1897, in the under-two-year class. The Sow, Lily, farrowed April 25th, 1896, bred by L. B. Silver Co., was also 1st in the under-two-year class. Lily had farrowed 12 pigs three days previous to the taking of the photograph from which above engraving was made.

which the animal is exposed should derangement of the stomach occur; the extreme sympathy between the digestive organs, the skin, feet, nerves, lymphatic and the urinary system, points to us how many diseases of quite a different nature may depend on the food given—broken wind, laminitis, diabetes, lymphangitis, paralysis, congestion of the brain, diarrhoea and a host of others.

The present year will see the 100th annual show of the Smithfield (London) fat stock show. The first year it had four classes and \$262.50 of prize money. This year it will have 95 classes and \$18,965 of prize money. The first show in 1799 comprised merely two classes for cattle two for sheep. This year there are 42 classes for cattle, 32 for sheep, 16 for pigs, and five slaughter classes.

The Pork Curing Industry.

Although Northern Alberta is an excellent wheat-growing district, and has a crop of wheat this season which in yield and quality is not excelled in the west, wheat raising is not the only branch of farming that is carried on extensively and profitably here. This is the country for mixed farming, not because one or the other branch is likely to fail, but because all find favorable conditions in this favored region. Agriculturally this district has now got beyond the experimental stage. The establishment of roller as well as stone mills shows the confidence of capital in the certainty of growing good wheat and places that branch of farming on a sound business basis. The construction and successful operation of a large up-to-date oatmeal mill says more for the quality of Edmonton oats than could be written in a book of 100 pages. The 25,000 lbs. of butter sent out from the Edmonton creamery this season demonstrates the suitability of the district for dairying, and the completion of C. Gallagher's pork curing establishment is an evidence of the confidence of an experienced business man—not in the suitability of the district for pig raising, but in the number and quality of the pigs actually raised here, which would warrant such a large capital expenditure. At the same time the complete and expensive buildings are a guarantee to the farmers of a steady market for their pigs.

There is no question about the suitability of the country, climate and feed for profitably raising good pigs. Mr. Gallagher has some now in his pens which weigh over 500 lbs. alive. They are of many different varieties, but all very good. The local and northern trade, which Mr. Gallagher sells most of his make to, requires much fatter bacon than is considered desirable in the east. Consequently he prefers much larger and heavier pigs than are wanted there. A pig of 150 lbs. weight and not too fat is the preference there, but the bigger and fatter the better for the northern trade. As a sample of quick growth. Mr. Gallagher mentions some young pigs purchased from E. Harris, of Creelford, which at 18 weeks weighed 150 lbs. live weight.—Edmonton Bulletin.

The Shepherd's Dog.

The training of a sheep dog is a matter of considerable importance to the shepherd. An old shepherd gives the following hints: "Begin training in the most cautious, natural way at two months old, or as soon as the puppy is able to follow you among the sheep. If he comes of good stock he will take naturally to sheep, as a duck does to water, and will be very quick to intercept your wish and ambitious to execute it. Your main trouble will be to restrain and teach him moderation. Like all puppy kind, he will be impetuous and inclined to hurry and worry the sheep too much. Deal gently with him. Don't whlp him or show your displeasure by dramatic tantrums, yells and threats.

"If of the right sort, the young dog will catch your meaning with a word, motion of the hand or head and even the expression of your face. The young collie is intelligent, tractable, and impressionable to a wonderful degree, and anxious to please beyond any other animal. Common sense, patience, and moderation on the part of the shepherd will soon make his charge a valuable shepherd dog.

"Especially do not allow different persons to be mixed up in his training. Do that yourself, and the little fellow will soon come to understand you and your

flock. Good blood in the puppy and good sense in his management are the main things to consider."

Band, Herd and Flock.

Mistakes are costly, so why suffer loss by repeating one we know of? Better keep a record of all heard of and commit them to memory, then the thoughtful farmer will steer clear of them. Better still, send an account of them to this paper, and they may help some one else.

E. Kennedy purchased lately from Alec Steele a pig which is a good example of what may be done by careful breeding and feeding. When killed it was eight months old, and its weight when dressed was 277 lbs., 44 pounds over one pound each day of its existence.—Glenboro Gazette.

The hog grows cheapest on the pasture, and beside the fields that grow his grains. He is most profitable as a subordinate department, because he can consume the coarse fodders of the farm. He furnishes the best market in which to sell the by-products of the mill and dairy. He assimilates more of the most concentrated feed stuffs than any other animal on the farm. Quicker returns come from him than from horses, cattle, or sheep.

The St. Paul Farmer says: "Prepotency is an individual characteristic and does not belong to any breed or race, and the possession of it by a horse is the strongest possible evidence of his value. A sire which produces uniformly good colts from a miscellaneous lot of dams is worth his weight in gold, and no temptation in money should be allowed to take him out of his neighborhood." That may be quite true, but would it not be a good deal more to the purpose to breed from the best mares, as well?

The annual sale of pure bred stock from Guelph agricultural college has just been held. In cattle the top price was \$105, paid for a Galloway bull. The next highest price was \$85, paid for a Hereford bull. An Aberdeen Angus heifer was purchased by H. Jones, of White Oak, Man., for \$78. W. Shore, of White Oak, Man., bought a Sussex heifer for \$36. Holstein bull calves went at \$30 and \$40 per head. Two Ayrshire bulls went for \$26 and \$27, and a couple of small Jersey bull calves for \$17 and \$18.

The exportation of young cattle southward is still going on to a considerable extent. Several cars were shipped out in one week from Carberry of cattle of all ages, besides those going west to the ranches, and the remark is now being frequently made that in a year or two there will be few beef beasts left in the country for winter feeding. The same thing is going on in the Dakotas to a noticeable extent. The destination of the whole of these cattle is Southern Minnesota and the country still further south.

Sheep have made a wonderful increase in the Western States within the last ten years, as shown below:

	No. sheep in 1897.	No. sheep in 1887.
Montana	3,122,732	754,688
Oregon	2,604,640	259,302
Utah	1,998,441	658,285
Wyoming	1,679,432	534,020

It will be observed that in Wyoming and Utah the number has more than trebled in ten years; Montana has quadrupled her flocks, while in Oregon there has been an increase of ten-fold.

In Ontario, according to the Bureau of Industries, there are only 1,690,000, and this represents an actual decrease of about 300,000 since 1891.

To obtain wool of good quality and proper quantity the sheep should be well fed. The increase of the wool in length and resistance comes to a stop if the animal be deprived of the amount of food necessary for it. There is a good deal of low priced wool in this country, and one cause of this is that the sheep have been fed sometimes ill, at other seasons more liberally, but the whole wool is worth just what its quality was at its worst period of growth.

A Kansas farmer gives the following recipe for preventing rams butting each other: "Put a cow bell on each one of them, and then watch the fun. They will charge each other, and when they come together the bells clash together with a clang, or if one bell misses the other one, it will rap the other ram in the chin and he will think that a Fitzsimmons has struck him an under-handed blow and he will cry 'enough.' This simple remedy will cur the worst of them."

Mr. Bonneau, of Willow Bunch, reports to the Regina Leader that nearly 100 head of stock have been killed in that district this season by some species of wild beast. The creature itself has not been seen, but what are supposed to be its footprints were discovered in alkali beds, and these give rise to the belief that the beast is the dreaded Wendigo. The ranchers have subscribed \$75 to be offered as a reward for the head and skin of the creature. Mr. Bonneau stated that otherwise the ranchers have enjoyed a prosperous season.

Quality is largely the result of heredity. No kind of feeding can put quality into a steer, foreordained and predestined by breeding to be destitute of quality. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; you cannot by any kind of feeding put beef quality in a calf of the special purpose dairy cow sired by a special purpose dairy bull. This is one of the absolute impossibilities. You may give it moderate size, you may add the fatness, you may get a reasonable amount of pounds, but the quality is not there, and cannot be put there by any sort of treatment after birth.

One of the very first breeders in Scotland of the famous Scotch Blackface sheep, prized for the excellence and sweetness of its mutton, gives the following as the result of his experience in breeding between a ram and a ewe. Says he: "A ram must show more strength before than he does behind, although the hind quarters show somewhat light. I do not mean by that that a ram should be deficient in hind quarters, but that he should have a preponderance of strength in the fore quarters. That is the kind of ram which has bred best with me. A ewe is the opposite. She must show a predominance of strength in the hind quarters. This is the ewe that has bred best with me. I know this is debatable ground, and I look for criticism and adverse criticism here, nevertheless, I observe that the ram and ewe specified are the sort that breed best with other people. And I go further. A ram with strength before breeds a ewe with strength behind, and a ewe with strength behind breeds a ram with strength in front. These things have been evident to me for 15 years, and after some speaking I am beginning to get some few to agree with me about it."

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Snap Shots at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897.

1. Getting There. 2. The Irish Jaunting Car. 3, 4, 5 and 6. Bits of the Jubilee Procession. 7. Hot Waffles. 8. York Pioneers' Lodge. 9 and 10. Monument Erected by the York Pioneers on the site of Old Fort Rouille. 11. Some of the Donkeys that were there. 12. Prize Cattle. 13. Prize Horses. 14. Canada's Tommy Atkins. 15 and 17. Judging the Horses. 16. The Electric Arch. 18. The Ubiquitous Boy. 19. Looking South from the Main Building. 20. Judging the Cattle. 21. A Stolen Taste of the Unattainable. 22. A Prize Beauty. 23. Ready for the Ring. 24. The Clown of the Cinematograph. 25. Society Row.

VETERINARY.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

SCRATCHES.

H. T., Boissevain, asks for a receipt for scratches.

Answer.—Wash the scratches clean with castile soap and soft water, lukewarm, not hot. Then dry carefully with a soft towel, avoiding friction. Next apply some ointment composed as follows:—Sublimed sulphur, 6 drachms; sugar of lead, 4 drachms; carbolic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; lard, 2 ounces. After the first washing do not wash again until the parts require it, and never wash without drying carefully. Apply the ointment twice a day.

STIFF STIFLE.

W. S., Winlaw, Assa.:—"My pony has a stiff stifle. What would you prescribe?"

Answer.—The term "stiff stifle" is rather indefinite and leaves one considerably in the dark as to the nature of the disease. Most probably the writer means a stifle which frequently gets out of joint (i. e., the patella), causing the leg to be almost incapable of movement, or stiff, until the bone becomes replaced. This dislocation of the patella having occurred once, is very apt to occur again, and sometimes horses are found in which the patella will slip out and in on the slightest provocation. In these chronic cases treatment of the joint is of no use, and we have to limit ourselves to using a shoe with a long toe. This has a tendency to prevent dislocation from taking place by forcing the horse to bend the leg more fully at each step than he otherwise would do. In recent cases of dislocation, after the patella (knee cap) has been replaced, a good sharp blister should be applied around the stifle. This will cause a painful swelling, which forms a great obstacle to the recurrence of dislocation, and keeps the parts at rest until the injured ligaments of the joint are healed. Afterwards the long-toed shoe should be worn for a month or so.

Of all the domestic animals the brood mare is the least prolific, the least valued, the poorest cared for and the soonest disposed of, says an exchange. The brood mare that raises, or even produces twelve colts is a world-beater; the brood mare that produces ten colts is a phenomenon; the brood mare that produces seven colts in ten years is considerably above the average, and the brood mare that produces five colts in seven years is regarded as one of the best.

Every horse carries an index to his temper and intelligence in his face. The tractable animal is broad and flat between the eyes; the bony ridge of his face dishes slightly from the point where the face narrows towards the nostrils. His ears are well set, sensitive, and far apart, with a well-defined ridge of bone extending across the top of the head between them. Always look for this ridge in judging a horse. The eye should be large, clear, and bright, with a prominent ridge of bone along the inner and upper ridge of the socket.

Sheep do not suffer from severe cold as long as kept dry. Their wool covering prevents the heat of the body from evaporating, so much so that in snow storms the snow clings to the wool, and will often lie there for a long time in cold weather without thawing. As the snow is only 32 deg. cold, and itself offers some obstacles to the winds, it may even keep the sheep warmer than they would be with the fleece alone. But as soon as the fleece becomes wet its advantage as a non-conductor ceases. It then becomes a good heat conductor, absorbing bodily heat from the surface, until the animal is thoroughly chilled. The rarity of rain storms at any season, and their complete absence in winter, makes the Northwest a specially suitable pasture ground for sheep.

The German government has in view the formulation of restrictions against the continued importation to that country of American standard bred horses, and the offering of large purses for those now owned there. As in all other industries, Germany has been patiently and laboriously developing, principally from British Thoroughbred stock her now famous coach, carriage and cavalry horses, and she realizes that in breeding to the American trotter there is great danger of destroying the type which she has so nearly established. The Standard bred has but one recommendation, viz., his speed at the trot. In order to increase and perpetuate this one quality, shape, make and grace have been ruthlessly sacrificed. No attempt to fix a type has been made, and it is on this account more than any other that the crossing of the trotter on common mares has proved such a dismal failure.

Autumn Fashions and Diamond Dyes.

Golden Brown will be in Favor This Season.

The Diamond Dyes have two great necessary foundation qualities. They are true agents of economy, and they are also fashion creators.

Color, shade and tint count immensely in the world of fashion. The woman who wears an out-of-date color is set down as an extremely careless and indifferent mortal, and she is severely criticized for her lack of taste.

For ladies' autumn dresses and costumes a golden shade of brown is the correct thing and will be in great demand this season.

The Diamond Dye Fast Brown, Golden Shade, for Wool, will produce this shade in all its richness and beauty. Any faded or soiled wool dress of any light color can be quite renewed for another year's wear at a very trifling cost.

Ask your dealer for Diamond Dye Fast Brown, Golden Shade. Do not accept the common dye sold by some dealers for the sake of extra profit.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 2116

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The undersigned offers for sale, a Bull, 17 months old; two Bull Calves, and some Cows and young Heifers, each registered in the D. H. B., at away down prices. Call and see them, or write.

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20 Ram Lambs and one 3-shear Ram, also a choice lot of high grade breeding Ewes of all ages and prices. Inspection invited.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

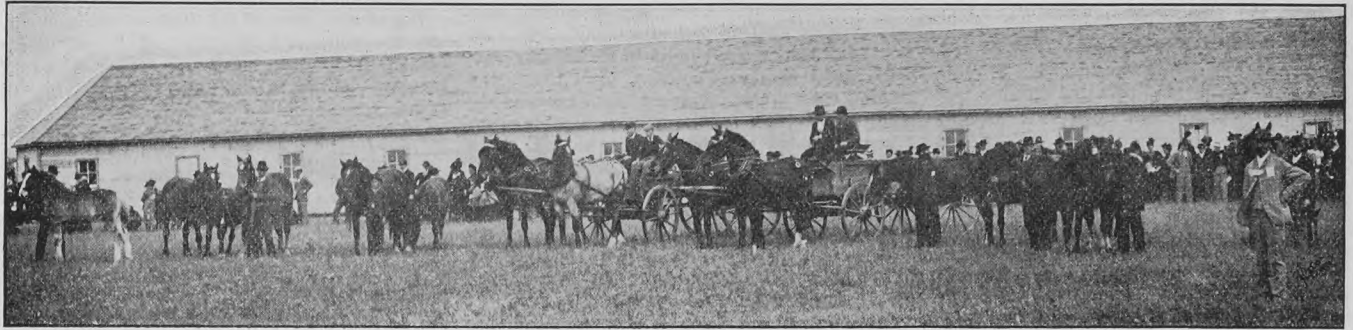
PIG MANAGEMENT.

"Subscriber," Purple Ridge, Man., writes:—

(1.) Will you please inform me in your next issue as to what is the best way to build a

to the handiest hog around, Berkshire, Yorkshire or Chester. For when you get deeper in the business you will find that more will depend on the individual hog than on the breed, and more still on the man who breeds and feeds them. Berks and Suffolks have the reputation of being easy feeders, but even on that point a good Yorkshire may come to be better than either of them as a sire. Even pedigreed pigs may be badly deficient at one point or another, it is only the cracks that are picked to go to fairs and win prizes, and men who know enough will pick out sows from a very common lot that are as good for pork-raising as any of them. Swine of all

ing it is easier to name an ideal food than to provide it. To finish summer pigs in fall they should have all they can eat of the natural produce of a well-managed western farm. Barley or cheap wheat chopped, (some prefer oats to either), shorts, a few roots and Dakota flint corn, will make paying pork if anything will. Don't fuss about "balanced rations." A healthy pig will attend to that end of the business, if he gets regularly all the mixed diet he can eat. Corn meal is a good finishing feed when it can be had to mix in, but you can make the best of pork without it. If you make blunders, don't blame everybody else or us. Stick to the business till you learn enough to make



Prize Horses at Springfield Agricultural Society's Exhibition, 1897.

fence that will keep hogs inside of it. Can such a fence be constructed of wire. (2.) Please also state what you consider the best breed or cross of pigs suitable for this country. (3.) Do you consider that pork can be raised successfully without the aid of milk? (4.) Please state what you consider to be an ideal food for growing hogs, milk not being considered, and also what is the best ration for fattening pigs.

Answer—Pigs are what the Scotch call "kittle cattle" to fence in. Such a fence as Carter's, advertised elsewhere in this issue, would keep them in sure. But whatever fence you use, it is always wise to have a board close to the ground, so as to prevent them from digging under it when young. Another way is to put on,

breeds are gradually being improved by skilled men, who cull the hard feeders and butcher them, breeding only from the free growers and good breeders. The Berks are not the same as they were 20 years ago. The longest, deepest and most shapely are now bred from, and it is the same with all the breeds. An ideal standard of excellence is set up, and the pig that fills that standard is at the top of the fashion for the time. The great point always is to breed to a well-descended and pure bred male, and if it is found he don't suit, try another till you get what you want. Scrub sires mean hard feeders and poor profit. (3.) That depends very much on who does the rais-

it pay you, and meantime talk to the people around you who are raising good pork now. Having got the pointers, put them steadily into practice. If you tire of pigs and try dairy cows, you will only make a new set of blunders, and get poorer than before. One thing keep always in mind: Pigs need shade in summer and can't bear wind in winter. Pork won't pay on a level prairie inside a wire fence in October. Draughts and night winds are death to profit, and there are men who have kept pigs 20 years who don't seem to have found this out. In health and at liberty, the pig is his own best doctor. If confined, throw him a charred stick out of the stove, but not



Prize Horses at Springfield Agricultural Society's Exhibition, 1897.

say four strands of barb wire above the board, and besides the main posts to have shorter ones between, to which the strands can be stapled. Very light poles will answer for this purpose. (2.) The best for you is the male that can be most prudently mated with such likely females as you can buy at about pork prices. No man of any experience thinks of buying pedigreed sows to breed for ordinary porkers. You should look out for likely young grade sows in your neighborhood, whose dams have been good breeders. Don't mind whether they are white, black or brown. As to breed, every man thinks his own breed the best. But if your sows are Berkshire grades, they may be mated

ing. Very soon the pigs should have access to a trough their mamma cannot get at, and there eat a little chop soaked in water, or even dry. All the skim-milk they can get will be so much gain. In this way they will insensibly learn to feed on their own account and scarcely miss the mother's milk when it is taken from them. Summer pigs should have pasture, preferably of seeded grass, a shady place in it to wallow in, and clean water, with a little chop. That will make paying pork, milk or no milk. (4.) A little chop, bran or shorts with such a pasture is all a growing pig wants in summer. The fewer you feed in winter the better, till you know more about them. For fatten-

till it is cold if you want to keep clear of roast pork.

Don't let your fattening hogs lie in a pen where they will be exposed to the cold winds. Feed can do nothing for pigs so exposed.

INFLUENCES OF FIRST IMPREGNATION.

Dr. Torrance, Winnipeg, writes The Farmer as follows:—

In attempting to explain the mystery of the influence which the first impregnation has upon the offspring of subsequent pregnancies, a writer in the last number of The Nor'-West Farmer falls into a serious error. He asserts

that the blood of the mother circulates through the foetus, and vice versa, that of the foetus through the mother, and argues that therefore the foetus must leave a permanent impression upon the mother. Unfortunately for this explanation, the alleged fact is untrue. There is never any direct communication between the blood of the foetus and that of the mother, and it is quite impossible for the blood of the one to mix with that of the other. The two blood streams are always separated by the thin walls of the blood vessels, and it is through these thin walls that the blood of the foetus is nourished and purified. The blood of the foetus is formed quite independently of the connection with the mother, just as the blood of the chick develops while it is still enclosed in its shell. A new theory will have to be found that fits in better with the facts.

Note.—Dr. Torrance has very high veterinary authority for his view of this case. But even though the theory advanced by last month's writer is untenable, it is not a theory but well-known facts that are under discussion, and as these facts are of direct practical interest to every breeder, it is worth while to follow it up. Only three weeks ago Prof. Cossar Ewart gave a lecture in Edinburgh on this very subject. He is one of the ablest original investigators in the profession, and has recently bred a pure West Highland pony mare, called Mulatto, to a Burchell zebra. The resulting foal, now named Romulus, bears the stripes and bars generally found in the zebra race, and otherwise bears a strong resemblance to his sire. But Prof. Ewart told his audience that closer examination revealed considerable variation in the color of Romulus from the markings of his sire, and, curious to relate, the stripes and bars on the cross-bred more closely resemble those on the Somaliland zebras than those on the Burchell zebra. This suggests important questions connected with the theory of atavism or reversion, as it is admitted that the Somaliland zebra is an older type than the Burchell zebra. That, however, by the way. Mulatto was served in 1896 by a beautiful grey Arab stallion presumably very prepotent by his long descent from a pure bred race of horses. She foaled on 16th of July, 1897, and the sketch of her produce, as exhibited by Prof. Ewart, shows this youngster to be striped after the manner of its predecessor, a year older; while other three foals, all got by the same Arab stallion out of mares of the same race as Mulatto, are wholly free from any such peculiarities. After explaining in detail the markings on the hybrid pointing back to its remoter ancestor the Professor next showed that the second foal from the mare was much more like the sire of its predecessor than was the first. Similar cases were referred to. In the case of the great thoroughbred sire Blair Athole, racing men say that mares which had bred their first foals to him continued to breed his characteristics even when mated with a horse like Wild Oats, which was not at all a horse to get chestnut foals with a blaze on face.

Prof. Ewart is continuing his breeding experiments at his place, near Edinburgh, and expects that next year's foal from Mulatto will furnish some more light toward a clearer theory of the case. Meantime, the question is were the ovaries of the mare so infected by the first contact with the zebra as to ensure the second foal by a quite different sire, also bearing zebra markings, or does imagination also contribute to the result, Jacob's flock being an old time example of kindred nature?

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer

A WEED DESTROYER.

"Spectator" writes as follows:—

At the Springfield fair I had an opportunity of seeing in operation a cultivator brought out by Stewart Corbett, which is the best machine for the purpose that has yet come under my notice. It consists of two V shaped knives, attached to a frame in such a manner that no weeds can possibly escape destruction, if the driver uses ordinary care in operating it. At the solicitation of a number of farmers present, Mr. Corbett took the machine to a piece of ground covered with a thick growth of French weed, mustard and Canada thistles, and after once going over it, not a single weed could be found uncut. It was then taken to a piece of stubble land, where it also worked to the satisfaction of everyone. A test was made, as many present were anxious to find an implement that would do just what was claimed for this machine; and at the conclusion, even those who favored other kinds, admitted that this was the best, for, as one gentleman expressed himself, "Your machine will do as good work as mine anywhere, and it will work where mine won't begin to." The Nor'-West Farmer has many times claimed that the right way to summer-fallow is to plow once only, and then keep the weeds down by the harrow and cultivator, by this means leaving a firmer seed-bed than is possible by repeated plowing, but where the thistles are much in evidence, a smoothing harrow has no effect on them. Heretofore we have seen no cultivator that would cut them all. I have made inquiries since the threshing has been done, and find that fields summer-fallowed with the "Weed Destroyer" yielded this season from five to eight bushels an acre more than others alongside of them, in which the thistles had been kept down by the plow.

It is pretty certain that plowing, except in an extra dry season, will not kill thistles. To cut a short way below the surface as often as the thistles show up is the only way to weaken their vitality to a very low point. The question to be further decided is, Will this machine on a rigid frame work clear itself?—Ed.

WHEAT TRADING.

A well-known Moosomin farmer writes:

I wish to thank you for the very full information given in the last number of The Nor'-West Farmer in connection with the handling of wheat in Minnesota, and believe if we could get their system in force here it would be well for us. Am sorry to see in the same number editorials favoring the combine and elevator monopoly.

Note.—In regard to this last point, the editorial complained of seeks to define the limits within which either farmers or wheat buyers may legitimately combine for business purposes. If, as recent evidence goes to show, the elevator combine seeks to shove out independent action, as the elephant shoved out the ant, because he was big, for that style of combination we have no apology whatever.

MOLE OR GOPHER, WHICH?

Wm. O. Laing, Clearsprings, Man., writes:

In your last issue (October) appears an article from the pen of A. Bastien, of Rocanville, in reference to the capture of the mole found in this province, and describing the method of capture as practised by him. Immediately below it is another article written by Walter Brydon, of Neepawa, denying that the aforesaid animal is a mole, and maintaining that it is a gopher (the pocket gopher as he calls it), and according to your statement you are strongly inclined to accept his views. You even ask the question, "How many people have actually seen moles here?" Of course, no one would expect you, living in the city, to have seen them, although the animal in question is very

common all over the province. With your permission, I would like to add my mite to the discussion. To begin with its habits. How many persons have seen it running on the surface of the ground like the gopher? I have not seen it once in the act of doing so, and my experience covers a period of twenty-seven years. Then, again, look at the mounds and lines of mounds which these animals throw up. These are made exactly after the style of the European mole, having no visible means of communication with the outer air, whereas the different varieties (three) of the gopher always have an open hole to go out and in by. True, the European mole is jet black, and has the merest rudiments of eyes, while this fellow has a grey coat and fair-sized eyes. The former also subsists on earthworms, and this chap is a vegetarian. But, if the style of the mounds, and the holes and the runs all being subterranean, don't prove him to be a mole, the very structure of the animal, I am pretty sure will decide it. Look at his long powerful fore-claws, expressly adapted for digging, and exactly like those of his European brother. I trap, every summer, from half a dozen to a dozen around my house. They are very easy of capture, generally getting into the trap in a few hours after it is set. An odd one, however, will defy capture. Mr. Bastien's method of catching them is exactly the same as my own, and I think could hardly be improved upon. I would be much pleased to hear how Mr. Brydon can prove the animal to be a gopher. Until I saw his article in your columns, I hadn't the slightest idea that anyone looked upon it as a gopher.

Note.—We are very thankful to Mr. Laing for this letter. The subject is not a new one, and there are pretty competent observers who agree with him. Perhaps, in the course of next season, if not this, a specimen can be supplied by both Mr. Brydon and Mr. Laing that will clear up the case.

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In this age of severe business competition, the buttermaker must study carefully every detail of his work so that he may be enabled to make money.

When butter is poorly made, the creameryman or dairyman is bound to lose. Professional butterbuyers must have color, taste, grain and salting fully up to the standard.

One of the most important points to-day in the judging of butter is COLOR. Success in this direction is attained only by using Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color." This wonderful color has a world-wide reputation, being the purest and strongest, and never gives the slightest taste to the butter. "Improved Butter Color" is by far the cheapest, because one drop is equal in coloring power to ten drops of any other make.

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POULTRY.

Strictly Fresh Eggs.

Where are they, and who sees them? All the world over it is the same story. A week or two ago the wholesale egg merchants at Liverpool met to consider the serious condition at which the Irish egg trade has arrived. The speakers at the meeting in question complained bitterly of the bad quality in which eggs are received from Ireland owing to the length of time they are kept before being despatched to market. It was stated that so

You did not buy chickens, only eggs, and you had the chickens into the bargain. If you invest in a case for winter use, the storekeeper will candle them in his cellar and keep back all the chickens, but a heavy proportion of the whole lot will prove stale, and you are thankful when the season comes round, some time after Christmas, when you can get them for once "strictly fresh" from a city poultry man at 35 cents a dozen. "Oh, that's all rot," says the country reader. Excuse us, friend, we have the evidence handy; have seen and handled and tasted it "strong and sweet" for years, and have taken the pains to corroborate it from a wholesale dealer's credit book in the city

To Tell an Old Fowl from a Young One.

In lifting up the wing, and pushing aside the feathers of the sides, you will find, in the case of a young hen, a long down, light and close, arranged regularly between the other feathers which cover these parts of the body. Through the skin, which is of a delicate and rosy tissue, the very small blue veins will be apparent. In a hen more than a year old, the down and the veins will have disappeared, the skin is of dull white, and dry, less smooth, and somewhat farinaceous-looking. The smooth leg, with fine



Prize Cattle at the Springfield Agricultural Society's Exhibition, 1897.

numerous have the complaints of customers become that shop-keepers decline now to take Irish eggs, and buy either Canadian or Continental in preference. In other words, the small farmers and store-keepers of Ireland are driving away their best customers for the sake of a temporary advantage. Eggs are collected from hedge roots and haystacks at the season when hens are most prone to lay away, and mixed with good ones under the foolish idea that nobody will find it out—at least till the producer has got the money for them. Then the mixture is kept in cellars and other unsuitable places till eggs get dearer, and before they reach the actual consumer all of them are

of Winnipeg. And, as he very pertinently says, he don't lose anything, it's the people who sell that lose the money, first in the deductions made for those actually bad when tested, and next in the reduced price paid for the balance, for an egg two or three months old before it gets into cold storage can only get a little staler before it is eaten. If delivered within a week of the time when laid, as they should have been, those eggs would have been worth some cents more. As it is, the following page from this credit book tells its own tale. When one case out of ten or a dozen is hopelessly bad, there is no apology needed for The Farmer when it draws attention to the sometimes naus-

bright scales, is also one of the best indications. A hen that has laid has the anus very large, one that has not laid has it very strait, and this organ commences to stretch when the pullet begins to lay.

A hen that is not through molting when steady winter sets in will not—cannot lay during the winter months. We want our hens to be giving us eggs in the winter. Any hen will lay in the spring.

An English exchange challenges the practice of storing eggs in salt: "What is the matter with salted eggs? Let us tell you. The first act of salt on an egg is to destroy the one, only, overpowering



Prize Shorthorn and Holstein Cattle at Killarney Fair, 1897.

more or less stale and a good few are quite rotten.

What has that to do with the eggs of Manitoba and the people who raise and handle them? Well, not much in one way, a great deal in another. We are travelling hot-foot in the tracks of these Irish farmers and grocers, and are doing our level best to achieve the same results. Go into a country store in the fall season, and take home to Winnipeg, if you are a family man, a 10-dozen basket of those nice fresh eggs, new from the farmer's wagon, and before they are half used you are pretty certain to find a good many stale, or one with a chicken inside.

eous facts. The following quotations are for September trade:—

8 cases,	210 dozens,	29 dozens bad.
2 "	60 "	4½ "
6 "	180 "	21 "
3 "	90 "	19 "
4 "	120 "	15 "
12 "	360 "	80 "
7 "	210 "	21 "
6 "	180 "	18 "
3 "	90 "	3½ "
7 "	210 "	7 "
3 "	90 "	8½ "

Look after the late hatched chickens when the cold nights come. They will do well if they are given proper care; if not, they might as well be killed at the start.

virtue it has, which is its freshness. Then follows the next stage of the disease, and the albumen shrinks away, and the yolk hardens and becomes attached to the shell, and the X rays of a candle reveal a vacuum where once fulness existed, and worthlessness where once real value was in sight. The mummy of Potipheri VII comes nearer being a plump, healthy man of the present anno domini than a salted egg does to being a fresh one. It is an axiom that quality is the prime essential on which value is established; but in the item of eggs quantity is a parallel virtue, and as long as they are sold this factor will hold good."

Chicken Roosts.

A great many of our farmers seem to think that a hen will do as well with a poor roost as a good one, if we may judge from our own observation. The style of roost that seems so scientific and economical to the general class of farmers is that of the step or stair style—one roost back and above the other. The lower pole is very close to the floor, while the upper one is, generally, as near or nearer the roof or ceiling. It saves space, of course, but you are always surer to find the lower pole nearly empty, while the upper one is crowded full. Often the fowls crowd one another off with fatal effects. Some argue that fowl wish to roost high, therefore the roosts should all be high to satisfy their desires. It is true that fowls wish to roost high, but it is an inherited habit handed down from the fowl in its natural state. They wish to roost high to keep from danger. If your house is kept well closed there is no need of high and dangerous roosts. Place your roost poles on a level and about eighteen inches above the floor. This is in the part of the room where the air is the purest. The impure air rises to the ceiling and some gases fall close to the floor; this style of roosts avoid both, as well as prevents injury to fowls jumping down from the roosts. For roosting poles use a 2x3 inch scantling, rounded on one edge so as to fit the feet of the fowls. Place them on trestles with suitable notches in them, with the rounded edge up. Keep the roosts clean, and by placing oil or tar on the bottoms of them you will be without lice. A good coat of whitewash is also good to keep away the pests. The diseases caused by high roosts are mainly bumble-foot and lameness, but other diseases have their origin from them.

Comparison of Breeds.

The question is frequently asked of all writers on and breeders of poultry, Which is the best breed? To such a question it is impossible to give a direct answer, for it is in the first place necessary to determine what is the right definition of the word best. What would make the breed best to one man might not be any recommendation to another. The breeder who desires first of all high table qualities would not be content with the great laying powers of the non-sitting varieties, and thus it is impossible to give a reply off-hand. The best way will be to classify as far as possible the breeds under the qualities for which they are most noted, and then the reader will have some notion as to what is best for his purpose. First, then,

BREEDS NOTED FOR LAYING QUALITIES.

Black Spanish Andalusians, Redcaps, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Polish, Leghorns, Houdans, Anconas, Scotch Greys.

BREEDS NOTED FOR TABLE QUALITIES.

Dorkings, Crevecoeurs, Le Mans, La Bresse, Game, Indian Game, La Fleche, Courtes, Pattes, Aseels.

BREEDS COMBINING GENERAL QUALITIES.

Brahmas, Langshans, Wyandottes, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Orpingtons.

BREEDS OF AN ORNAMENTAL CHARACTER.

Game Bantams, Sultans, Phoenix, Bantams (not game), Frizzles, Naked Necks, Silkies, Rumpless, Russians.

These divisions will show the best arrangements of the different varieties of fowls, and may be taken as largely the only division that is at all practicable, approaching the matter from the economic aspect. Some of the breeds, of course,

might come under other heads, such, for instance, as Houdans, which make capital table birds, and Scotch Greys, which are regarded by some as non-sitters, but, on the whole, experience has shown that the above arrangement is as nearly correct as can be.

An estimate of the poultry crop of the west this year is to the effect that turkeys will be 25 per cent. short of last year, chickens 10 per cent. larger, ducks 15 per cent. larger, and geese 15 per cent. short of full crop. This compilation is made from over 500 reports received from the best posted poultry shippers in America.

The customer to whom you gave a good bargain last year will come back to you this year without solicitation, if he finds it necessary to do more buying. You are secure of his trade for another year at least. If it has been the other way, you are sure of a free ad. in that town—you are very much to your advantage. Straight dealing pays its way in the chicken business.

Have you ever noticed how great a majority of people dealing with poultry have "bad luck" with the layers, "poor luck" with the sitters, "ill luck" in raising the few chicks hatched? Don't believe it! A certain amount of poor luck or adverse circumstance may befall any one, even the expert; but nine-tenths of the poor luck, so called, should be rightly attributed to ignorance, carelessness or poor judgment. A lack of judgment is not so invariably a thing to be ashamed of as is popularly supposed. Experience is necessary as a basis of judgment in most cases.

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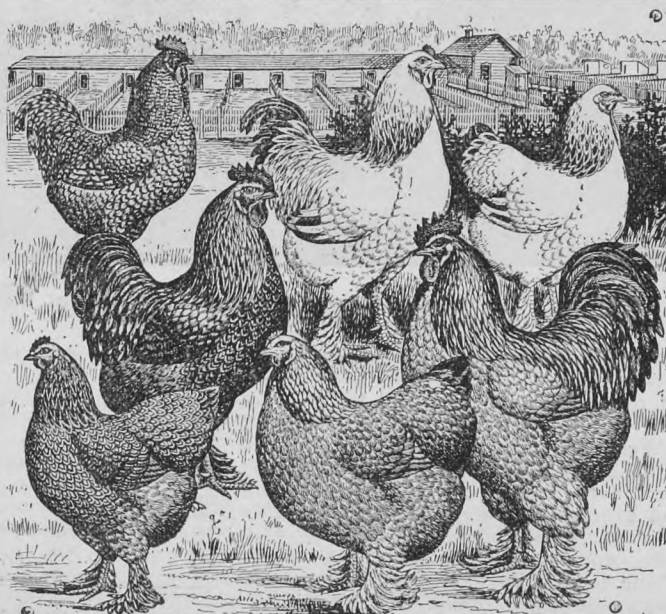
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Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans, Guinea Fowls, and Black African Bantams. Fowls for sale of each variety. My birds are too well known as prize winners to call forth further comment.

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A clean sweep at the Industrial Fair, 1897, on S. C. White Leghorn old birds. A clean sweep on R.C. White Leghorns. Three firsts on Spanish. First and second on White Wyandottes. Again, at the great Toronto Industrial Exhibition of 1897, I exhibited four

birds and won three prizes in the strongest competition ever seen in Canada.

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AMONG THE FARMERS.

A Visit to the Carman District.

I visited the Carman show on October 8th and expected to find as good an exhibit as can be found anywhere else in Manitoba. The district from the Boyne all the way to the Dakota line is one of the garden spots of the Northwest, and the vegetable produce at this fair has



Exhibit of Garden Vegetables and Field Roots at Springfield Exhibition, 1897.

always some very fine specimens. Joe Johnston had a very full display of garden produce; potatoes very good in several choice varieties, old and new. Thos. Usher showed citrons up to 19½ lbs. and others "too numerous to mention" did their share. There is no failure anywhere that I have been, of the garden and field roots. At Carman the grain exhibit had an extra stimulus in the shape of a big prize offered by the Bank of Hamilton of \$50, which drew a big display of excellent grain, the honors going to Morrison Bros.

The day was bitter cold for the season, which prevented some exhibitors turning out, and in horses there was only a middling turnout, with some very good individual animals. In cattle I have seen no such quality at any local show, and can hardly do better than go over in detail what I saw on a hasty run through the principal prize-winners—going over ground I have not travelled for a dozen years.

Messrs. John and Alex. Morrison are pretty old settlers, having driven in their stakes 18 years ago. They now own 800 acres and are looking for more. Alex. is the popular Reeve of Dufferin, well and widely known. They have never sought to figure as show breeders, but have always bred to the best within their reach. They brought in 15 years ago a 4-year-old Clyde mare that has dropped eight foals, and is doing her share on the farm yet. I have known farm mares do still better as breeders, but this is one example of what a good mare can do. To the service of McNab's Heir they have some very choice young heavy draft colts from good mares. If he has many more to show of the same sort, this grandson of McGregor is all right as a good draft sire. The Morrisons began right in horse flesh and are all right with it still.

They have the advantage of a good range of rough pasture to the north, and used to keep close up to 80 head of cat-

tle, but now their herd numbers 45 of pure and graded Shorthorns. Their cows are all well graded, some extra good and their young cattle should be seen by the too numerous people who think they cannot afford good bulls to breed common beef cattle. The strong point among my friends out Carman way is that they use well bred bulls to produce uncommon beef cattle and seldom miss their mark. The Morrison grades, and some others I saw around Carman, are model farmers' beef stock, while some of their cows do

elsewhere noted, Messrs. Morrison make it plain that they are far from taking a back seat as practical and progressive farmers.

Andrew Graham is a pretty old settler, too, but his breeding successes are of more recent date. His first prize bull calf at Winnipeg, sold to J. Callin, White-wood, gave him a fair opening, and since then he has done his best by judicious purchases to establish himself as a first-rate breeder on a moderate scale. Everybody knows how keen the competition was in the Shorthorn classes at the last Winnipeg show, yet we find his bull, Manitoba Chief, by Indian Chief 2d; his bull calf 2d, heifer calf 2d, herd of five also 2d, and several thirds, a record sufficient to fix his reputation as a good judge and careful breeder. But for a mishap to his best cow last spring, he might have done still better. His leading females are Missie Morton, by Indian Chief; Duchess of Gloucester, by Duke of Lavender; Rose of Autumn 17, by Lord Stanley; Necklace 21, bred by J. I. Davidson, sire Sittyton Chief. His grove was among the earliest planted to any good purpose in Manitoba. It is now from 30 to 40 feet high, but too open below to fill my idea of a shelter belt. I would put in a double row outside of it of mixed 2-year-old maples and willows, grown hedge fashion, and only two feet apart in the rows. Almost all the shelter groves I see are too near the buildings, and collect mounds of snow, instead of keeping it outside. This of Mr. Graham's is a pioneer effort and mainly noteworthy for its free growth in the twelve years since I last saw it.

Besides his cattle, Mr. Graham has a good number of first-class Yorkshire and Berkshire swine, and this fall some extra fine Plymouth Rocks. Mr. Graham has sold bulls to Messrs. Pieper, Morden; Usher, Campbellville; English, Treherne; and Chewings, Cypress River. I know of no farmer's bull that has done better service to the breeding interests of his neighborhood than has Manitoba Chief since he came into the Pomeroy district. Of course, all the good of such animals does not show in one year or two, but by persevering along one line steadily, as the Morrisons have done, the effect becomes indisputable.

The farm buildings are rather scattered, but in case of fire this is not a drawback, and here I think it is all right. The



Prize Sheep at Killarney Agricultural Society's Exhibition, 1897.

newest are a good-sized granary, and a big stock barn, scarcely yet finished. Built on nearly level land, it has a driveway to the upper floor, under which is a capital root house, entered from the inside of the barn. Besides a lot of natural hay, a good deal of timothy is grown, a big advantage when horse flesh is to be fed. Besides outside pasture for the young stock there is a big block of virgin prairie pasture near the house for cows and young stock.

With first place and special for wheat, and the prizes for stock and vegetables

He has this year grown successfully Dakota flint corn, and as heavy a crop of Red Cob ensilage corn as could well grow, and always has an acre or two of roots.

A little east of Mr. Graham is the farm of Alex. McNaughton, whose bull calf at the Winnipeg show was a very good one. He has made a good beginning and will be more heard from later on.

A little nearer Carman are Mr. Huston, who has a good herd of pure and graded Shorthorns, and J. M. Waller, whose bull calf was 1st at Winnipeg. He showed a

capital young herd of four at Carman and two choice steers by Manitoba Chief. He also is a promising beginner in Shorthorn breeding. No other breeds showed up at this fair, but if they go on with what they have, the Carman farmers may turn out as good beef steers as any in the province.

A Review of Premier Greenway's Farm Improvements.

I took a look at the homestead of Premier Greenway the other day; not to work up a little taffy. That is not in my line. But he has been spending money there of late years, and I hoped to see some things that other people might be the better for knowing about. With our long winters, there can hardly be anything more important to a farming reporter than to know all the good and bad points of the infinite variety of farm buildings in this country. I have myself built and planned such buildings for many years at a date when the Red River settlement was of as little account as Central Africa from a farming point of view, and the points I always looked to were convenience, comfort, economy of space and cost, with as much neatness as the circumstances would admit. The same qualities are in request here, and it is not always the most costly buildings that get nearest the ideal. Some people pile a vast amount of money into one monster barn that any slouch of a fellow may set fire to when smoking in a corner out of reach of the master's eye, and for the sake of fire mainly I don't quite admire a monster barn.

Mr. Greenway's buildings are in the southeast corner of a section, where the land drops off westward into a coulee, thus affording a good chance to build a bank barn. The cottage in which, till now, he has lived, is at the east side; the big barn, built two years ago, at the extreme west, running north and south, older and more miscellaneous buildings filling a considerable space between. This adding on bit by bit does not quite favor a harmonious whole, but it has advantages still. In case of fire at one end the other might as a rule be saved.

I begin with the new barn. It is of stone below, wood above, entered from the south end, the best cattle on the farm are below with stabling for a dozen horses above them along the east side of the barn. This stable is about 18 feet wide, about as much more in width along nearly the whole west side is filled with hay for the horses and the cattle underneath. A big tank in the north end supplied by a windmill pump furnishes water for both flats. The horses are fed hay through openings at their heads, and the feed bins are in the near end of the hay house. This makes a capital and convenient stable, but it has a defect very noticeable in most upstairs stables. The gutter for the urine is too narrow and too level, and much of the urine evaporates into the air of the stable. When the gutter is of wood, this makes the case worse, and unless that gutter is washed out pretty frequently, this becomes a decided nuisance and hurtful, I fear, to the eyes as well as unwholesome. I want every farmer to plan so as to have all that urine go into the manure to enrich his land.

Down below, the cattle are ranged along the east wall, a row of loose boxes along the centre, and more cattle with their heads to the west wall. A better arrangement would be to have the loose boxes along the west wall, with the two rows of cattle together. This is to be done at once. The floors are of concrete badly



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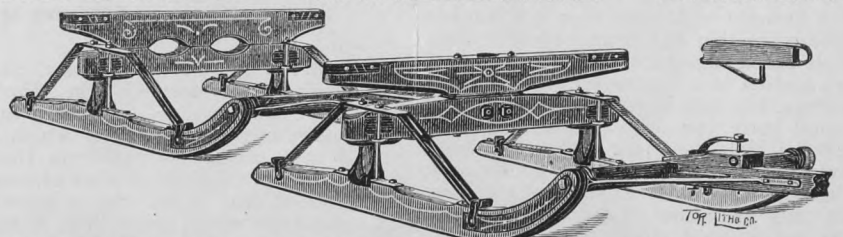
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JOHN WATSON MFG. CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

done, and where whole, too smooth on surface, not rough enough to prevent cattle slipping and straining themselves, a great point for valuable breeding cows. Sawn boards are safer, let me tell those who cannot afford concrete.

this way, and though Premier Greenway's earliest bank barn is better than many I have seen, it has enough of that good old style to remind me of them.

In the upper flat of this oldest barn are kept a lot of dairy cows, for on this point

calves; no skim milk bulls for me, till I see further than I do now.

In this combination of older buildings I see the same blunder I have noticed at fifty other places—an implement shed facing south, and open to the sun all the year round. I would sooner stable my binder behind a poplar bush and have the summer tourists dilate on my slovenliness than keep it in a shed like that roasting all summer. If any reader has an implement shed like that, I say turn the implements to the back and fill the place with stock that need sunlight, and see if it makes any difference.

Behind these older buildings is a square of temporary shedding that I like very much. Last time I saw it, it was full of straw-feeding cattle that wintered inside the square. The roofs all sloped outward, and on a windy day the blast swept over, doing no harm to the stock inside. This shedding is now filled with swine, pure and graded, some of them long enough to gratify the most extreme advocate of the bacon hog. I question if there is as valuable a lot of pigs anywhere within hundreds of miles as can be seen here; Yorkshires of the best and grades of very high quality, bred and fed in a natural way, and on very sound financial principles.

I must close with a few words on the house accommodation. Mr. Greenway will soon remove to his new villa near the station, and Mr. Yule, his manager, will live in the old cottage at the farm. There are two other very good houses for the two married men, and this is a pleasant feature that reminds me of our old country system, where every farm has a row of good comfortable houses for married men on yearly engagements.

I expect that Mr. Yule, who is now installed as permanent manager, will be able to turn to better account some of the things I have here adversely criticized. His long and varied experience fully qual-



Exhibit of Vegetables at Kildonan and St. Paul's Exhibition, 1897.

(See October issue of The Nor'-West Farmer.)

A lean-to against the north end of the barn, and extending eastward a good way, provides loose box space for more young bulls and breeding cows. In the angle formed by this and the barn is one of the best things on the place—a perfect airing ground for winter. The average farmer keeps his cattle in over-crowded low-roofed places, with little light and less ventilation of a good sort, and from that turns them out into a 20 degrees below zero atmosphere, open to all the winds of heaven. The breeding cattle on the Greenway farm could with profit be turned out almost every day in the year into a court facing south and several feet below paririe level on the south side, while protected from north and west winds by the two buildings already mentioned. It is big enough to allow 30 or more cattle to stay out for hours on a fine winter day, getting the benefit of pure air, exercise and sunshine, and one batch could be turned out at a time till every beast on the farm got its share of the benefit. A square, opening only at the southeast corner, is a tip top arrangement for airing a lot of cattle without, at the same time, starving them, and in Mr. Greenways case it costs not a cent to get it.

As I work my way eastward through this range of more or less temporary wooden buildings, I see very little indeed to admire. But there are plenty more of the same sort all over the country, and, therefore, I mention it here. Our earliest ideal of a bank barn here (where it came from, I don't know,) was a place 6 or 7 feet high, with next to no light, random ventilation through knot holes and open doors in day time, every other crevice being closed by the frozen breaths of the stock inside. Put a brood sow or two in the darkest corner, and the winter arrangement was complete. If there was a feed passage, the stock that wintered round the straw heaps were, on an extra cold night, crowded in there—all of them that it would hold. I could name stocks of pure bred cattle handled for years in

our Premier practices what he preaches. The milk from those cows is separated directly after it is collected. The cream goes to the creamery, the milk to a lot of calves that get it warm and sweet, and thrive accordingly. For the sake of those



Exhibit of Vegetables at Kildonan and St. Paul's Exhibition, 1897.

(See October issue of The Nor'-West Farmer.)

calves, I hope to see ten times more separators in the country than we have now. A handful of oats or dry chop now and then will make up for the cream and help us to raise cheap but thrifty and healthy steers and heifers. I draw the line at bull

ifies him to run a good farm in good style, and next time I happen round that way, I may have to note a few improvements on what little defects I have here noted.

I might go farther and find points of in-

terest, but my space is more than filled. Our Premier keeps a lot of good stock besides those that go to the fairs, and they will be all right under their present management. Well—not all perhaps. Those high-priced sheep we saw at Winnipeg are too grand for common business. One of them would look well in a glass case. If Mr. Yule can show twins next fair from each of that fine lot of Shropshire ewes, I will put him down as a great sheep man. He is that on cattle now.

R. W. M.

A Bank Manager's Advice to Western Farmers.

B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in company with F. H. Mathewson, manager of the Winnipeg branch, spent considerable time in the wheat fields of Manitoba this fall. They took along a kodak, and on page 395 of this issue we give a group of threshing scenes, the engravings of which were made from views taken by them. Mr. Walker, being interviewed on his return to Toronto, says:—

As far as Manitoba is concerned the yield of wheat this year is disappointing in the number of bushels to the acre. The yield will not amount to more than fourteen bushels to the acre on an average, but the quality of the wheat is of higher grade than ever before, and, with high grade and high prices, it is generally admitted farmers will derive more from the present than from any previous wheat crop. Manitoba has been paying her debts very satisfactorily during the last two years. This is the third good crop the province has had, and in consequence it now occupies a very strong position financially. The improved condition of farms and farm buildings of all kinds in Manitoba, compared with five years ago, when I last visited the west, were such as to astonish me. The same signs of progress were to be noticed in the various prairie towns springing up in Manitoba. As to the future of that province, I do not think there is any kind of doubt about it now. I feel that Manitoba is on as good a financial basis as any one of the other provinces. The day has passed for discussion as to whether or not agriculture in that province is a success. Too many of the Manitoba agriculturists, however, are still purely wheat farmers, just as a few years ago all in the south were purely cotton growers. You do not yet see around the houses in Manitoba, vegetable gardens, poultry and other accompaniments to farm life, that are visible in Ontario. We know that in Ontario bye-products of the farm are just as bye-products of the manufacturing business, and one cannot but regret that Manitoba farmers are not doing more in that line. Undoubtedly there is more mixed farming done in the west than there used to be, but there are still too many districts where farmers grow wheat and nothing else.

A Practical Talk about Pumps.

For The Farmer by H. Cater, Brandon.

How is it that so many farmers in this country have no pump, but are using a bucket and rope? Is it because there are no pumps made in this country, or is it because the farmers get so little for their produce that they are not able to buy a pump? It is not because there are no pumps made in the country, and with wheat at 80 cents per bushel and other produce in proportion, it is not because they are not well enough paid for their produce. The reason given is this: That the pumps we get here are no good. If this statement is true, there must be something wrong. A good pump can be made in Manitoba as well as anywhere else, but to have the best results, both the manufacturer and the buyer must do their

part. We will first deal with the manufacturer. He must comply with the following conditions: 1st. He must know his business. 2nd. He must use the best material. 3rd. He must put the pump in the well properly. Let us consider these conditions separately. 1st. He should know his business. I consider a man who has had from three to four years' experience in different shops is a competent man. 2nd. Nothing but the best material should be used. What is the best for the tubing? There is nothing better than the round tamarac. Good white pine, 5 inches square and quartered, makes very good tubing, and is about as good as tamarac. But as good pine is expensive, there is not much of it used. Some manufacturers use spruce 5 inches square, but it is not nearly so good; it splits very easily, and is sure to leak at the knot. The only thing in its favor is that it is cheap, but is very unsatisfactory. For the pump head, white poplar is the toughest and best; for wood cylinders, tamarac as by all means the best; but, to make the best pump, use the iron cylinders, porcelain lined, made for wood pumps. It is the best cylinder made. For the bucket, white birch is the best. The leather and valves should be made of the best sole leather; the cylinder should always be from 6 to 8 feet below the surface, to escape the frost. Over 40 feet of wood tubing should not be used. 3rd. He should put it in the well right; that is, it should be well-driven together and braced, so that it cannot move or shake when pumping, and the inlet at the bottom should be far enough up, so the pump will not draw up sand or mud. The writer has seen many pumps spoiled in this way in a few days. If the above conditions are complied with the result will be a first-class pump, and the manufacturer has filled his part of the contract. The buyer should comply with the following conditions when he has bought a good pump:—He should take care of it, as there are more pumps spoiled in this country than there are worn out. 1st. He should keep the cap on the pump, so there will be no broken cups fall in the pump to spoil the bucket and cylinders. 2nd. He should keep all the nuts and bolts tight. 3rd. Keep it from freezing by taking out the leak pin early, not later than the first of November, then put in a second platform about four feet down, and cover it over with something to make it air-tight; then put down the top platform good and tight, and let a little ice gather on the top, and there will be no frost get into the well, if this is done by the first of November. Then watch the pump through the winter, and when it begins to choke in the head, pour in a kettle of boiling water and keep it clear, and you will have no trouble to keep it going all winter. This is a very hard country for pumps, and they need a little extra care. 4th. Do not buy a cheap pump; buy the best, it will be the cheapest in the end. Now, if the above conditions are complied with, the result will be good satisfaction; if they are not complied with, the result will be no satisfaction, and the buyer is to blame and not the pump.

George Tindall, an engineer on the Manitoba & Northwestern railway, has been fined \$20 and costs by a couple of local J. P.'s at Russell for setting fire to the prairie. Just after the train had passed three fires were seen to start beside the track. The case has been protested by the railway company. If no conviction can lie against an engine driver in a case of this sort till he is personally identified as driver, we may as well have no law at all.

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Mixed Farming.

The Manitoba Liberal has the following very suggestive remarks on this subject:—

The Portage Plains is admittedly the most fertile district in the Canadian West. Its reputation in this regard is unequalled in the Dominion, and the regularity with which it has hitherto yielded, magnificent crops of the finest wheat speaks volumes for the richness of its soil. A farm, however, cannot live by grain alone any more than a man can live by bread alone. Soil is soil the world over, and the history of farming land on this continent proves conclusively that a system by which the soil is continually depleted of its most valuable constituents, without adequate compensation, can only terminate in exhaustion of its fertility. Even under the most favorable conditions as to weather, there are many once fine farms on the Plains which now fail to produce remunerative crops, while in years like the present, to say nothing of 1896, small and unsatisfactory yields have been the rule and not the exception. Had it not been for entirely unexpected crop failures in other parts of the world, there is no doubt that the low prices of recent years would still have prevailed. Under such circumstances what would have been the condition of affairs on the Portage Plains at the present time? Our readers can answer this question for themselves. The picture presented to the mind is not by any means a pleasant one. We have no guarantee of high prices for the future. Have we a guarantee of better crops? There are some farmers in this district, who, by various methods, more or less effectual, succeed fairly well in husbanding the resources of the soil and keep their land in comparatively good heart. The majority, however, are going recklessly on in the old way, taking all that they can from the soil, while giving it absolutely nothing in return. In many less favored por-

tions of the province, farmers are doing well in the pursuit of mixed husbandry. They may not handle such large sums of money at one time as do those who depend entirely on the cultivation of wheat, but their progress towards a competency is less fitful and far more certain. No district in Manitoba is so well fitted for true mixed farming as the fertile Portage Plains. By substituting for the extensive occupation now in vogue a system of intensive cultivation the yielding power of the land could be enormously increased, while the variety of the products raised would sensibly decrease the household expenditure. Greater interest on the part of the younger generation would be a certain and natural result of the introduction of variety in the work, and there would be less of that tendency to desert the farm, which arises largely from the irksome monotony of grain raising alone. The question is one of vital importance to the entire community, and our columns will be gladly opened to free discussion of the whole case.

To all of which The Nor'-West Farmer emphatically says "Ditto." While our hand is in, we may also add here a few remarks of an intelligent eastern visitor on the same topic:—

You have a great country here, but the farmers are ruining it. That may seem a strange statement, but I mean it in this way: The farmers are taking off crop after crop every year, and putting nothing back. Why, I know of instances where farmers have been doing this for twenty years, and the time is coming when this land will only yield a few bushels, hardly worth reaping. I know some act otherwise, but the great majority do not, and the sooner they all go into mixed farming, the raising of cattle and hogs, the sooner will this country become what it was destined to be. If the grain is frozen, feed it to the hogs; if the grain is good, feed the hogs barley; and do something in some way to save your land from exhaustion.

Send in your subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer now, and secure one of their premium offers. Read them over.

The sensation of the month has been the sale of Lord Langatock's Shires. He has gone in for the best class of Shires for some years past, and his success may be inferred from the sale of 44 animals for \$43,000. A 2-year-old stallion made \$5,200, a 2-year-old filly \$3,120, and a brood mare \$2,676.

By the very latest mail we learn that Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, a well-known breeder of Aberdeenshire Short-horns, sold 62 head at the very satisfactory average of \$147. This at the end of a week in which so many other good cattle had been sold and the fanciers pretty well loaded up, says much for the quality of the stock. The highest prices made were \$312 for a 3-year-old cow and an average of \$207 for ten heifers, 2-year-olds. One yearling heifer calf made \$180.

Robert Robertson, a well-known Ayrshire breeder in the province of Quebec, has been appointed manager of the experiment station for the Maritime Provinces. He is a farmer every inch of him, and has from his very boyhood striven to do his best at whatever he undertook. As a boy of 15, he was a keen and successful competitor at plowing matches, and soon got to the top. He always tried for the best stock, and his Ayrshires were so well-known that he was put in charge of the victorious Canadian lot at the World's Fair, which he had previously selected. The farm has been his training school and he can be relied on to give a good account of the important trust now committed to his management. Canada may well be satisfied with her experiment station force, and this last appointment is a credit to the judgment of the Minister of Agriculture.

Western Notes.

The Manitou Mercury says 90c. was recently paid at Lariviere for wheat.

A. Stibbard, Indian Head, threshed his crop of 17,000 bushels, all No. 1 hard.

Mr. Gibson, Wellwood, stands this year at the top of his district with 2,900 bushels of wheat off 130 acres.

If your hay is scarce this winter, it will save you a few tons to buy a dollar knife and cut it off the stack in sections. Try our plan.

Carberry claims to be one of the best wheat markets in the province and two or three cents above the average. What has Boissevain to say to this claim?

Chas. McKenzie, of 13, 3, 10, Manitou, has threshed from a 30-acre field 35 bushels per acre, and the average yield from 110 acres was 25 bushels per acre.

The Farmers' elevator at Treherne has been so much overloaded that the lower timbers have given way, not being equal to the weight they were assumed to carry.

On the square mile of the McLaren farm, at Portage la Prairie, a dozen gang plows were lately all busy at once turning over the stubble for another year's wheat crop.

Wetaskiwin will shortly have an elevator with a capacity of 50,000 bushels, which, with the creamery and Mr. West's cold storage, will greatly facilitate business in the district.

The big crop of the Indian Head district is taxing to the uttermost the elevator system there, and three train loads a week must be hauled out for the next two months to keep them clear.

Jas. Polwarth, Carberry, has, as the result of 20 years' pioneer farming, been able to retire from active service, and has sold his half section for \$7,000. His out-buildings are still at the pioneer stage, and the price is a very good one.

The mixed character of farming in North Alberta is shown by the return of monthly reports. Last month's return shows:—17 cars oats, 9 cars cattle, 7 cars hay, 2 cars wheat, 2 cars vegetables, 2 cars furs, 1 car hogs, 1 car millstuffs.

Walter Drew, an old time resident of Brandon, sold his farm near Napinka last spring for \$1,200. The purchasers put in a crop, and this fall they sold \$2,200 of wheat off the place. This is a clear gain of \$1,000 after paying for the farm.

The crops of the Edmonton district this year have produced, according to an estimate prepared by the Edmonton Board of Trade: 236,000 bushels of wheat, 278,000 bushels of oats; 98,000 bushels of barley, and 115,000 bushels of potatoes.

Twelve thousand head of fat cattle have been shipped out from the districts along the M. & N. W. railway this year, being nearly double that of 1896. This means over 600 carloads, and there will probably be another 50 cars to go out before the season closes.

R. Locan, of Beaver Lake, recently threshed 1,600 bushels of grain from a volunteer crop on 70 acres of land. Mr. Locan intended to summer fallow the land this season, but seeing the crop come on so well, he concluded to let it grow, with the above result.

The best yield reported in the Wellwood district is that of W. M. Caithness, whose average was 21 bushels to the acre for 130 acres. The average through the district is 17 bushels to the acre. In the same district Dave Wright threshed 1,200 bushels in half a day.

Farmers have their ups and downs, and so do other people, but a farmer can't stay down if he is industrious and pro-

gressive. A shiftless farmer never could get along at all in any other business conducted in the same manner. In order to succeed in any calling, a man must believe in his work and stay with it.

Latest reports from Moose Mountain show a very heavy loss of hay by prairie fires. The ranchers are on this account selling not only the usual quantity of beef cattle, but the stockers as well, that ought to have been kept for next season's grazing. Many of these have gone to Ontario to be stall-fed in the coming winter.

This has scarcely been a money-making season for the threshing contractor. In some districts the daily average has been low and the results sadly disappointing. Foul seeds make poor returns, even if paid for, and the poor yields of good grain have been sadly in the majority. More separators also have been burnt than in any previous years.

As an illustration of the point made elsewhere in this issue, that it might be sometimes an advantage to take a lower grade, with less dockage, we quote the following from a local paper:—"A farmer living near Baldur, and who usually markets his grain at that place, had business in Cypress River, and having heard of the high Glenboro prices, took a load of wheat to Glenboro by the way. Relating his experience afterwards, he said: "I got two cents a bushel more than at Baldur, but \$1.50 less for the load."

Jas. L. Porte, president of the Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society, recently spent some weeks collecting crop statistics east of Fort Saskatchewan. He estimates the average yield in that district at 30 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats, and 20 bushels of barley. The latter crop is very light. At Birch Creek, the most easterly settlement of the Edmonton district, about 60 miles southeast of Edmonton, a Mr. Dennis threshed 100 acres of wheat which yielded 40 bushels to the acre. All the crops there were good.

R. E. A. Leech has been making a little sensation on the Brandon wheat market. He ships through the Farmers' elevator there, and can always manage to get two or three cents more for wheat that costs less to handle. To ship in car lots means a minimum of working expense, and Mr. Leech is shrewd enough to take the course that, while ensuring a moderate profit to himself, gives better returns to the producer. The Farmers' elevator and the local miller have been a healthful influence on the wheat market, and such buyers as Mr. Leech do their own share.

"We understand that a considerable quantity of wet grain is coming into the market," says the Dauphin Press. "This is the direct result of bad stacking. It does seem strange that farmers will allow the fruits of their year's labor to be lost by a little carelessness in stacking. To plow, harrow and sow the land, and cut and stook the crop, and then spoil it by bad stacking seems the height of folly. There is no great science in stacking. A farmer who keeps the centre of his stack high, and thus keeps the sheaves sloping outward will have dry grain, no matter how wet the weather may be." Just what we said ourselves before harvest.

The Prince Albert Advocate says.—"Our agricultural society has, apparently, gone to sleep. It managed to get beautifully in debt, and, instead of trying to shake this off, as it could easily have done, as it has property worth four or five times the amount of indebtedness, it has weakened at the knees, sank down under the load, and yielded up the ghost. Last year it spent seven or eight hundred dollars in putting up a high-board fence,

placed a gate at the entrance, and put a lock on the gate. A visit to the spot now reveals the gates swinging idly open, the fence broken down in places, and the materials, doubtless, carried away to serve a more useful purpose than fencing in the atmosphere."

There is one feature of the local fairs that every friend of his country must look on with deep regret. The exhibits of stock and produce ought to furnish a valuable object lesson to every young man in the neighborhood, but too often it furnishes a pretext and opportunity for a disgraceful jamboree. The useful lessons are unheeded, and the bar-room is the chief attraction. Every one notices the difference between the fair night at Neepawa and the disgraceful exhibitions, inevitable where ever drink gets in its work. We do not allow open bars at any election. It is high time that the same rule should be enforced at every agricultural show in the west. Nobody that has seen the offensive displays at some local shows would regret if the opportunity for their repetition were made impossible. With the examples of Winnipeg and Neepawa before them we need have little doubt as to the result.

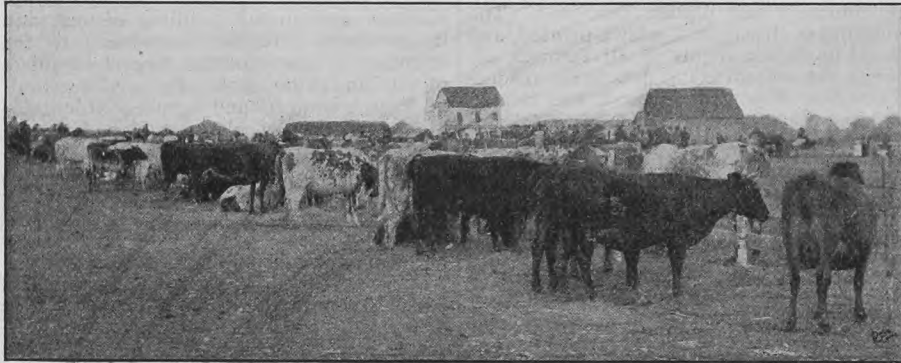
Edmonton district claims this year to have made a specially high crop record. The Plaindealer says:—Messrs. McClenan and Sheekleton's thresher in the Fort Saskatchewan settlement, has not threshed a single wheat crop this season that had yielded less than 30 bushels per acre. T. J. Cunningham, of Fort Saskatchewan, threshed 993 bushels of wheat from 25½ acres. He says that some farmers in his vicinity threshed 50 bushels of wheat per acre. And that from a 2½ acre patch Geo. Durand threshed at the rate of 55½ bushels of wheat. The Bulletin says:—McKernan & Stephens, of East Edmonton, have threshed 30,000 bushels of grain this season to date, and have not threshed the first bushel of frozen grain. About two-thirds of the total amount is wheat. The wheat averages from 35 to 40 bushels an acre. Most of it is Red Fyfe and ready for the elevator from the machine. Oats average about 50 bushels an acre, of excellent sample. Very little barley has been threshed.

In our last issue was published the letter of Dr. Patterson, Provincial Health Officer, referring to the spread of lumpy jaw. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, M. P., thus criticises the scientific and practical aspects of that deliverance:—"Dr. Patterson enters into a long, but in many respects erroneous and misleading, disquisition on the disease, and concludes by stating his belief that the traffic in and use of these animals for food should be prohibited at once. Dr. Patterson is doubtless a most zealous officer, but in this instance his zeal has outrun his discretion, to say nothing of his knowledge. The very highest medical and veterinary authorities of Europe as well as of America have, after thorough research and investigation, arrived at the conclusion that actinomycosis is not an infectious disease and that it can scarcely even be termed contagious. Dr. Patterson is nearly a decade behind the scientific medical world if he really believes that actinomycosis is infectious or that the only efficacious treatment is the early and complete removal of the affected tissues. We trust that Mr. Greenway will look most carefully into the facts before adopting the extreme measure of condemning good beef because of a little harmless localized tumor, while scores of animals whose systems are filled with the deadly poison of tuberculosis—all the more dangerous because unseen—are being slaughtered and consumed by the people not only of Winnipeg but of the whole province."

DAIRY.

Manitoba Dairy School.

The programme for the Government School of Dairy Instruction has just been issued, and will be found below. From that programme it will be seen that every care is being taken to provide such instruction, and at such times, that every class of students can get all the good possible at times most convenient for them—



Prize Cattle at Kildonan and St. Paul's Exhibition, 1897.

selves and at a merely nominal cost. Manitoba has not yet reached the stage of expansion along dairy lines that in the natural order of things she will attain to in a few years, but the young people who hesitate as to the advantage to be got from attending these classes should keep in mind that such knowledge can never be had cheaper or more conveniently than now, and can easily be kept, while a year or two's delay may find them in such a position that, however willing to learn, they cannot spare the time when they do want it. We strongly recommend those interested in such work to keep in mind these considerations when thinking whether their sons and daughters should take a session at the dairy school.

The dairy school will be, as last year, under the direction of C. C. Macdonald, the Provincial Dairy Superintendent. The staff of instruction will include: Director and lecturer, instructor in cheese making, instructor in butter making, instructor in milk testing. There will be two courses for cheese makers and butter makers, and a farm dairy course. Owing to the unsuitability of the month of March for farmers' sons and daughters to attend the school, the month of January is set apart for the farm dairy course.

Farm Dairy Course.—In this course every line of instruction is arranged to give the largest amount of help possible to farmers' sons and daughters, who have but a limited time for study. Thorough instructions will be given in the use of the Babcock milk test and the separation of cream by centrifugal separators. The churning of cream, and working and packing of butter, will constitute a portion of this instruction. The farm dairy course will begin on Monday, January 3, 1898, and end January 29, 1898.

Cheese and Butter Makers' Course.—This course will provide practical instruction for three weeks in cheese-making, butter-making, and milk-testing. In addition to the practical work, lectures will be given on the following subjects:—"Business Management," "Milk-Testing," "The Separation of Cream from Milk," "Creamery and Cheese Factory Machinery," "The Composition of Milk," "The Preparation of Milk for Cheese Making," "Butter-Making," "Care of Engine and Boiler." The cheese and butter makers'

courses will begin on the following dates: First course, Tuesday, February 1, 1898, and end February 24, 1898. Second course, Tuesday, March 1, 1898, and end March 24, 1898. On February 25th, 26th, 28th, and March 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th, the final examinations (both written and oral) will be held for the different courses.

Conditions of Admission and Fees.—Any person over 16 years of age who has worked at least one season in a butter or cheese factory, is eligible for admission to the cheese or butter makers' course.

A registration fee of \$2 will be charged each student in the butter and cheese makers' course, which will entitle him to eight weeks' tuition during February and March. Tuition is absolutely free to all students coming from the Province of Manitoba. The expense to each student will be the cost of travel to and from Winnipeg, and board while attending the school. Each male student must provide himself with two white suits (including caps and aprons) to be worn in school during working hours. The suits can be obtained without trouble and at small cost. Female students must provide

attendance and application will be granted to each student in the butter and cheese makers' courses, who (1) attends all the lectures during each course; (2) is not absent from the school during the hours of work without a reasonable excuse, and (3) shows a desire and capacity to profit by the instructions given. Each student in the butter and cheese makers' courses, who passes a satisfactory examination at the end of the term, and who proves to be a careful and competent cheese maker or butter maker and manager, by successfully conducting a factory during one season after leaving the school, will therefore be entitled to a diploma.

The dairy school is centrally situated. Good board may be obtained in the vicinity at from \$3.50 to \$4 a week. All correspondence in reference to the school should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture (Dairy Branch), Winnipeg, Man. Milk will be received from January 3rd to March 24th. Students who wish to remain during the months of February and March, and take both courses, may do so. Forms of application may be had from the Department of Agriculture, (Dairy Branch.)

As to Hardiness of Cows.

Every now and then the assertion is made that the great milking cows are not hardy, and do not possess stamina enough. It is not a question of stamina and hardiness, but can these cows do what is demanded of them? If great performance is exacted of a cow, it is not to be expected that she can do it and maintain a power to resist cold and storm, like a corn-fed steer. This cow may be tender in a blizzard, or left to shift for herself in zero weather, but she need not be lacking in constitution and powers of milk production. She is simply putting life and power into milk, and cannot well at the same time fight cold and make milk. If the latter, she will, like any mother under like circumstances,



Scene on the Birtle Fair Grounds, 1897.

themselves with white caps, and aprons covering the entire dress. Students must register at the school on or before the opening day of each course in order to be properly entered in the student's register. All students in every course must attend regularly each day or give a satisfactory excuse for absence. The hour for opening the school, for day operations, will be 9 a. m. Examinations (written) will be held every Friday of each week in the butter and cheese makers' courses, and the finals, both written and oral, will be held during the last days of February and March respectively. A certificate of

feel cold and exposure more than if the drain upon her system incident to milking was not going on. It is noticed that if any of these great milking cows "go dry" they quickly recover from any signs of tenderness and lack of hardiness, and are hustlers. It may be true that some cows are not hardy, but in nine cases out of ten the good dairy cow is hardy, but has the power to surrender her hardiness to profitable milking qualities on demand, and so asks her owner for protection in the way of a comfortable, warm stable and suitable food.—Practical Farmer.

Kickers.

We do not believe in kicking cows in the dairy, nor when one raises his own herd is there any necessity of having them. Heifers that are well treated from calfhood and familiarized with their attendants are not likely to make kicking cows. Kicking generally results from either nervousness or viciousness, both of which are engendered by ill-treatment. Some cows, when unkindly treated, become timid and nervous, while others grow sullen and bad-tempered, just as tyranny and ill-treatment will produce corresponding effects upon men. In a case of the cow a kicker is usually developed in either case, and the fault is often transmitted to her calves, either by heredity or teaching, one can't be certain which. It is transmitted, however, in very many cases, and when a good milker that is also a kicker has a calf that it is desirable to save, only the best of management will eradicate the tendency.

Buckling a strap around the raised forefoot of a kicker in such a way as to compel her to hold it up will prevent kicking, but it is doubtful whether it will ever cure the disposition. It is a device, however, that will always enable one to milk a kicking cow, for when she is standing on three feet she can not well raise another one with out falling over. Buckling a surcingle tightly around the cow's body, just in front of the udder, is also recommended for the same purpose and is regarded by those who have tried it as a cure as well as a preventive. It must be persisted for some time, however, and usually also the cow is fed while being milked. The best way for the dairyman, however, is to make no kickers of his own growing, and to get rid of any he happens to buy, unless they should be so unusually good as to repay the pains necessary to effect a cure.

The Bible writers seem to have understood the value of the cow when they described a rich land as a land flowing with milk and honey.

George Cook, Newdale, has a good Shorthorn grade cow, which he rates so highly that he has challenged Jas. Glenzie, of Orange Ridge, to bring up any of his Holsteins to match her. The challenge has been accepted.

A short while ago the Provincial Government issued Bulletin No. 5, on "Home Butter-Making," written by C. C. Macdonald, dairy superintendent. The writer has handled his subject well. The various points are concisely and plainly described. The pamphlet is clearly and neatly printed, and should be in the hands of all farmers, although the subject is not new to the readers of The Nor'-West Farmer, as it was treated in the very same terms in a series of articles which appeared in our issues of January to July last. The merits of this Bulletin were quickly recognized, not only by the people of the Dominion, but by such a dairy authority as Hoard's Dairyman.

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Dairy Association it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the family of the late President, John Hettle, M. P. P. A suggestion having been made that the annual meeting in February should be held in some town outside of Winnipeg, it was resolved to give points specially interested in dairy work an opportunity to call for such meeting. The great advantage of Winnipeg is that more members can be got together there than has been the case at any outside point, and there is the opportunity to call together the cattle, sheep and swine breeders at the same time. Local dairy conventions are held in Ontario, but always at great dairy centres, where the interest can be depended on to collect a good attendance. Manitoba has not yet reached the stage of dairy experience

that would make local conventions a success.

Mr. R. A. Lister, of the firm of R. A. Lister & Co. Limited, Winnipeg, returned east on the 20th ult., after a visit in the Province and Territories of over a month, made for the purpose of better acquainting himself with the requirements of the dairymen in this part of the Empire. Although handicapped by opening business here at a late date last spring, he was well satisfied with the business done by his Winnipeg branch this season, and returns home with the train laid for a largely extended business in 1898 in all kinds of appliances used in the handling of milk and its products. He has introduced to the attention of some of the largest suppliers of city milk the most approved methods of Pasteurization, and secured orders for the installation of plants, which, when in operation, will enable our citizens to obtain milk absolutely free from noxious germs. Mr. Lister has visited Winnipeg on several previous occasions, but this is the first time he has had an opportunity of seeing the agricultural resources of our western plains, and he was particularly impressed with the great advantages they offer to the small English and Welsh tenant farmers. The latter he considers the very best kind of settlers we could have Trained under severe task-masters—high rent and penurious soil—they are people who can endure hardness and woo from nature a competency under the most unpromising conditions. On his return through Ottawa, we notice, the Department of Immigration have arranged with Mr. Lister to bring the claims of the Canadian Northwest under the notice of the farmers of North Wales in the coming winter. This he will do gratuitously, and should have no difficulty in persuading the Welshman to leave his goats and become proprietor of a sleek herd of dairy cows on a prairie meadow.

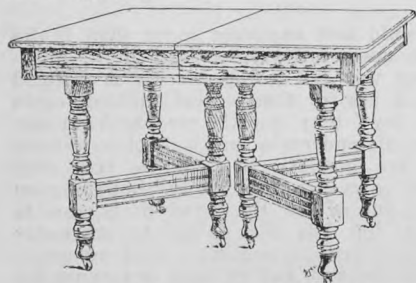
Over three acres
of floor space.

Imagine a Three Acre Lot!

Heaped up with Furniture of all descriptions.



This is our Leader Bedroom Suite we talk so much about. It is the best made, best finished, best looking Bedroom Suite ever offered for the money. Made of hard wood. Three pieces in suite—Bedstead, Bureau with mirror, and Washstand. \$12.00



Extension Table—a solid, well-made table with good, heavy slides. Width 42 inches. Extends to 7 ft. 3 in. \$6.00.

BED ROOM SUITES PARLOR SUITES DINING SUITES CHAIRS AND ROCKERS LOUNGES, WRITING DESKS

And a thousand and one other things to make home comfortable. Just imagine that and you will then have some idea of the magnitude of the stock we carry. We want you to buy from us and offer quality and low prices as inducements. We are building up a successful business by making our customers satisfied, we give value for every cent received, we guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Can anything be fairer?

Bachelors' Bedroom Outfit \$26.00

2 Pillows 1 Wire Spring 1 Rocker 2 Pictures
1 Mattress 1 Bedroom Table 2 Chairs
1 Bedstead - - - These three pieces
1 Bureau, with mirror - - - comprise our
1 Washstand - - - Leader Suite.

All first-class value—\$26.00 for outfit.



This Sideboard—4ft. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. high, 21 inches deep with mirror 14 x 24 in., long linen drawer, 2 cutlery drawers, double door cupboard. made of hardwood. \$11.00



This is the Dining Chair we sell for 80c. It is well made of Elm, antique finish.

80 Cents.



Solid Oak Centre Table, 24 x 24 inch top. \$2 75.

The Mammoth Furniture House,
298 Main and 263 and 265 Fort St.
LESLIE BROS. . . WINNIPEG

Skimmings.

The St. Andrew's cheese factory at its annual meeting, just held, has found its operations during the last year rather unsatisfactory.

New Zealand's latest hit in dairy enterprise is in sending over to England frozen cream to be made into butter after it reaches its destination.

The other day, at a western town, where a creamery has been in operation all summer, a local merchant had to order half a ton of butter from Winnipeg.

Bridget—"Ye give thim cows too much salt." Milkman—"How do yer know?" Bridget—"Sure, and Oi can tell by th' milk thot they dhrink too much water entirely."

Good butter is getting very scarce all over Canada this fall, and even in factory towns the price is running higher as the season goes on. What little is left in our western factories can find local sales at 20 to 25c.

A California woman has patented a cover for milk cans which is perforated around its sides near the top, so it can be closed tight to prevent the spilling of the milk and can be pulled up a short distance in the can to allow ventilation without insects getting inside.

A London paper says that the Roquefort cheese industry is soon doomed to perish, owing to man's greed. The sheep are being fed on grass that makes them give more milk, and the cows are called upon to help out the demanded milk supply, and the cheese is fast losing its sale.

Study the individuality of the dairy cow. To be sure, there are a hundred other matters to be considered; but once get a man to study and learn the capabilities of the different cows in his herd, and he will at once become so interested in it that he will reach out in all directions for more light.

There is no longer any question but what the man owning ten or more cows, who does not use some one of the small hand separators, is standing in his own light. Dr. Babcock very conservatively puts the gain in product of the separator over any other process at \$5.00 per cow per season.

Beware of damp floors in the dairy room, for they not only develop but increase organic fungoid germs. A little lime scattered about or placed in a box in the dairy room will absorb much of the surplus moisture, but the first important step is to see to the drainage, and have it as perfect as possible.

A dairy cow that has been bred, fed and handled as she should be, is a perfect picture of contentment. The artists cannot find a better model. If your dairy cows are contented and happy they are in just the condition which pays the owner best to keep them in. A discontented cow will not earn her keep.

The Moose Jaw Times of Oct. 15 says: "Active operations were suspended at the creamery last week. About 24,000 lbs. of butter have been manufactured this summer, the balance on hand of which is now awaiting the special refrigerator car to take it to Montreal. Prices are ruling high this fall, and it is hoped that a net return of 16 or 17 cents a lb. will be earned for the patrons. A good deal of butter has been disposed of locally at 25 cents, \$200 worth having been sold during the past week."

Special prizes of considerable value were offered at Toronto for a two-day test of dairy cows. A dozen came to the scratch and Gilroy's Carmen Sylvia, a well-tested winner, got to the top with 133.25 lbs. of

milk that gave 3.85 lbs. of butter and 15.33 lbs. of milk solids. Hoover & Sons, Emery, showed four that ranged from 133 to 116 lbs. milk, about the same quality as the winner. Stevens & Sons, New York, made 113.75 lbs., and at the bottom of the list came one Jersey with 70.50 lbs. and more butter in it than the 4th on the list did with 127.75 lbs. milk. All but one were Holsteins.

The following table shows the cheese exports of Canada and the United States in pounds:—

	U. S.	Canada.
1870	57,296,327	5,827,782
1880	127,553,907	40,368,678
1885	111,992,900	79,655,367
1890	95,376,053	94,260,187
1895	60,448,421	146,004,650

From exporting, in 1870, one-tenth, and in 1880 one-third of the American export, Canada is now sending forth almost two and a half times as much as her big neighbor.

One great secret of keeping the churn from smelling strong or "cheesy" and preserving it sweet for years lies in its being rinsed free from buttermilk before the boiling water is put in. This water cooks the particles and holds them fast to the wood in the same manner that it does upon milk pails and strainers that are not first washed in water only moderately hot. If any one has noticed a yellowish substance attached to the inside of a milk pail, whether wood or tin, he may know that the cause of it is pouring boiling water upon it before it is freed from every trace of milk. Once on there is only one way of removing it, and that is by scraping.

There are in Sweden 33 schools for dairy instruction. Of these, one is intended for the training of "consultants"—a word which we translate as "experts." This does not correspond with the Danish and Swedish term, which is applied to men of the highest standing and attainment, and does not apply to these skilled workers who have not been sufficiently trained to advise upon every branch of the science and practice of the dairy and dairy farming. Every county in Sweden is provided with a dairy "consultant," just as every county in France is furnished with a professor of agriculture, and the farmers therefore have, practically speaking, advice gratis at their very door.

J. W. Wheaton, the Canadian correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman, writes from Toronto in that paper:—"This year, indeed, is proving itself to be a record breaker, as far as production and prices are concerned, and if dairymen do not reap a rich harvest from supplying milk to our cheese factories it is entirely their own fault. No matter how good the season may be, as regards those particulars, there will always be some fellow who, if he figures out the cost of keeping his cows and deducts it from the gross returns, will find the balance on the wrong side. A few years ago we had occasion to take a census of the amounts received, per cow, at some of the leading cheese factories in Western Ontario, and the results of this were really surprising. The returns showed that the amount of money received per cow, at the same factory under the same conditions, varied from \$30 to \$65, and this was in a year when prices were good. If the man who received only \$30 per cow for the season from his factory, made a profit, his neighbor who supplied milk to the same factory, and who received more than twice as much per cow, must have made a little fortune. It did not cost the one any more than the other to get his cheese manufactured. The difference must have been in the cow and the care, feed and attention she received.

PURITAN DAMES.

We hear a great deal these days of our puritan forefathers, but little concerning the wives and mothers who landed at Plymouth Rock and founded that colony which was destined to play such a large part in our history.

In 1621 Elder Cushman wrote from Plymouth that he "would not advise any one to come here who were not content to spend their time, labors and endeavors for the benefit of those who shall come after, quietly contenting themselves with such hardships and difficulties as shall fall upon them."

What self-renunciation and heroic purpose was this! They drowned witches to be sure, but that was no part of their puritanism. It is to the puritan women we owe so much for that spirit in our people which gives them the fortitude to endure hardship and stake life and fortune for their convictions.

The American women of to-day have the spirit of their puritan mothers, but their constitutions are not rugged or able to endure half the hardships of these New England ancestors. Very often they are run-down with weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to their sex, and the constant drain upon their vitality makes them chronic invalids. Many women hesitate to go to their family physician, because they dread the local examinations so generally insisted upon by practitioners.

Such women should write Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., giving a full description of their symptoms, history, etc., so that he can give them the best possible medical advice. If Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription seems to suit the case the Doctor will say so. If not, then he will give medical advice which will put such women on the rapid road to recovery and health.

"To Gild Refined Gold

To Paint the Lily." Somehow laudatory adjectives appear to be a surfeit of words in describing E. B. Eddy's Matches. These words, "E. B. Eddy's Matches," seem to embrace all excellence and to which any added words of eulogy would be almost superfluous.

The E. B. Eddy Co.
LIMITED.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.CORNER McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SUBSCRIPTION to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain \$1.25 (5s. sterling). Agents wanted to canvass in every locality, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 128 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 20th of the month to ensure classified location in the next month's issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favour if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg," and not to any individual by name.

Look at Your Subscription Label.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the second issue please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the present date? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Send for The Nor'-West Farmer Premium and Clubbing Lists.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1897.

Carefully Read our Premium and Clubbing List Offers to be found elsewhere in this issue. There are some snaps amongst them.**It will pay our readers to read all advertisements appearing in this issue, whether you wish to buy or sell. When corresponding with advertisers kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.**

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

The publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer have pleasure in announcing that they will award cash prizes as follows:—

1. STOCKMEN.

Two cash prizes of \$5.00 each will be given for the best two letters on any subject of interest to those connected with the care or raising of live stock. Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to other live stock readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should be about a column or two columns in length.

2. DAIRYMEN.

Two cash prizes of \$5.00 each will be given for the best two letters on any topic of interest to those connected with dairying or dairy farming. Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to the dairy readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should also be about a column and a half or two columns in length.

3. POULTRY-KEEPERS.

Two cash prizes of \$2.50 each will be given for the best two letters on any matter of practical value connected with the keeping of poultry.

Each letter should contain some suggestion which may possibly be of use to the poultry readers of The Nor'-West Farmer. This should be about half a column to a column in length.

4. GARDENERS.

Two cash prizes of \$2.50 each will be given for the best two letters on any matter of practical value connected with keeping a small garden for profit. This should also be about half a column to a column in length.

5. GENERAL READERS.

Four cash prizes of \$2.50 each will be given to those who send us the best four letters on any topic (not mentioned above) of practical value to farmers and agriculturists in Manitoba or the Northwest. This should be about a column in length.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Competitors should address what they send to "The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man." and they must be paid-up subscribers to The Farmer.

No competitor may send more than one letter on any one subject, but may compete in each of the different subjects.

The time for receiving the different letters in all of the competitions will close on December 31st, 1897.

On the back of the last page the name and address of the sender should be written.

Write on one side only of each sheet of paper.

In case three or more persons send prize-winning letters on any one subject, the prizes will be awarded to the sender whose letter is first opened.

It is also to be borne in mind that no names or addresses of competitors will be published in The Farmer if, when the competitions are sent in, a request is made to the publishers not to do so. The publishers' decision in every matter is to be accepted as final.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In the last issue of The Farmer some pains were taken to define the extent to which combination might be resorted in any calling, without interfering with the legal rights and just interests of outsiders affected by such combinations. Reference was also made to the corresponding markets at Duluth to show that so far there was only slight evidence that the combine was unduly "bearing" prices on the local markets of this province. But there are aspects of the wheat trade that only those in that trade can correctly comprehend, and unfortunately some of these aspects have within the last month been developed in such a way that no man of average intelligence can fail to see what they mean. Take the motion of Mr. McLennan to begin with. Perhaps more people than Mr. Nairn might not care to endorse everything in Mr. McLennan's speech when moving for freer business facilities at the elevator. But the majority at the meeting had nothing to gain by discussion, and by a silent vote the men who own and control the elevators of the country were on one side, the men who want the right to buy direct from the growers, without the direct intervention of elevators were on the other, and, of course, greatly in the minority. Let the present system go on unfettered, and in a very short time there will not be any minority, and practically every carload of our wheat must be sold at the elevators to the men who control them and at the same time fix the terms on which the farmers must sell.

This seems a rather bold assertion, but facts of daily experience are sufficient to justify it. Take Morden to start with. At the local show there, Charles Paterson, Thornhill, got 1st prize for 62-lb. wheat, of whose grade there could be no doubt.

Yet the Chronicle says it only brought No. 2 hard at the elevator. A. P. Stevenson took a load of his wheat to Morden, was paid for No. 2 hard; at Miami for the same wheat he got No. 1 hard, and the Chronicle says scores of such cases could be quoted. There are cases in which it pays the farmer better to take No. 2 hard and a limited dockage, rather than have No. 1 hard with a much heavier dockage, but, allowing for this fact, there is still room for complaint.

A Winnipeg paper of Oct. 21 has, under the heading of "The Combine," the following circumstantial statement:—

It is ascertained by a gentleman, who claims to know, that on Thursday last orders were sent to all the "Combine" elevator men that for the future, or until they received further orders, that they were to store no more wheat for the farmers, and, more than that, they were not to ship out of the elevators any farmers' wheat until the company's stock had been depleted.

On Friday morning last four farmers at Carnduff went over to the Manitoba Grain Company's elevator, wanting to store their wheat. They were told point blank they couldn't do so. by the elevator man, who informed them of his orders from the company to that effect. The farmers thereupon went to the C. P. R. agent and informed him of the situation. The agent then went over to the elevator with the farmers, but all the satisfaction he received was to hear himself of the orders that had been issued.

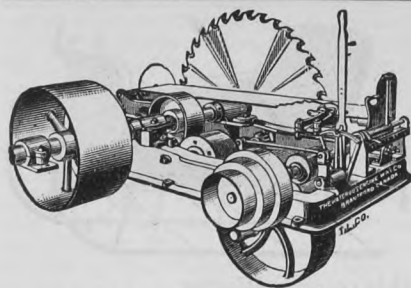
What was to be done under the circumstances? A telegram was dispatched to the C. P. R. authorities here, stating the case, and on Saturday Assistant Manager Jones sent a telegram to the agent at Carnduff, telling him to inform the elevator men that they must provide space for the farmers' wheat, and that they must ship the farmers' wheat if so required, or the C. P. R. would furnish the farmers cars.

It was thought that this would bring the elevator men to time, but no such thing. Yesterday morning Messrs. McLennan and Graham, grain men, of this city, received a telegram from their buyer at Carnduff that the elevator men still refused to allow space or to ship grain for farmers or for dealers.

The excuse cannot be made that the elevator is full. The Manitoba Grain Company's elevator has a capacity of 35,000 bushels, and at present there is little more than 12,000 bushels stored therein. Mr. Connell, of Carnduff, who arrived in the city on Saturday in connection with the combine, interviewed Mr. Jones, of the C. P. R., in relation to this telegram, and Mr. Jones said he would telegraph again and speedily straighten the matter out.

At the time the new regulations went into effect at the elevators, Mr. Connell, who had been a buyer on his own account, but at this time buying for a Winnipegger, had a considerable quantity of his own wheat in the Manitoba Grain Co.'s elevator, and more was coming in. On Friday five car loads came in for him, but he was flatly refused storage room, and, wanting to ship grain out, he was equally flatly refused that right. It was the orders received by the elevator man, and that was an end to the matter. What was the result? Mr. Connell had either to send the farmers home again with their wheat, or sell it on the street at street prices, 72c. He did the latter; sold the wheat at about seven cents below what it was actually worth on the cars at that point. At Gainsboro it was the same. At Pierson, however, the price was 75c., and why? Mr. Gold, a private buyer, had just completed building his elevator, and was paying the farmers a square price for their wheat, and so much was this appreciated that wheat was coming in from Elva to Pierson, and the elevator men at the latter place, in self-defence, to protect themselves, had to raise their prices.

On Oct. 9th wheat at Carnduff and all points west of Melita was worth about 71c. He (Mr. Connell) was buying wheat at that price for a Winnipeg firm, yet that same day he had per-



By Buying one of our

20-Inch Standard Choppers

Made of the best French Buhr Stones. Nothing to wear out or break—with ordinary care it will last a life-time.

Or by buying one of our LIGHT PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

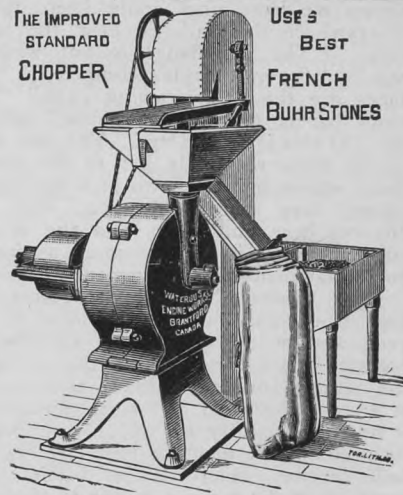
Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.,
WINNIPEG.

Threshing is Over

And the question that is now troubling threshermen is **What am I to do with my Engine to make it pay Interest till next Threshing Season comes around?**

THE IMPROVED
STANDARD
CHOPPER

USE'S
BEST
FRENCH
BUHR STONES



sonally sold five cars of wheat to a Winnipeg dealer on the track at Carnduff at 78 cents.

Our own information from other sources, of whose reliability there can be no dispute, is that every thing possible is to be done by the employees of the combine to thwart and defeat every attempt by the farmers and the buyers outside the ring to escape the meshes of the elevator combination. A farmer, for example, sends a sample of his wheat to a city dealer and finds he could get for it on the track 3 to 7 cents more than elevator prices, but he has so many obstacles thrown in his way that he is compelled to sell to the elevator men at the lower figure. One ready device is to refuse to give a grade on wheat stored with them. It is No. 1 hard if sold on the spot at the buyer's figures, but must run the gauntlet of adverse inspection if sent to Port Arthur for orders.

The Farmer has many detailed statements tending to prove that elevators will be used as much as possible to crowd out buyers not in the combine, and that elevators may be built at small local points simply as a means to crowd out independent buyers. The farmer who stores wheat is very seldom his own friend; and the men who sell right out are testifying to the great advantage of having genuine competition. Surely they ought to know on which side their bread gets most butter.

One point has been made quite clear by the Carnduff case. The C. P. R. means to be no party to unfair pressure by the owners of local elevators. On well attested complaint, the station agent where such complaint has originated will at once be instructed to supply car space to the aggrieved party, so giving him the chance to come out level. There are now no grievances at Carnduff, and need not be anywhere else if promptly grappled with.

OUR CATTLE TRADE.

The great demand for young cattle that woke up last spring becomes more and more pronounced as time goes on. One effect of this is that the special purpose dairy cow is rather less popular now than she was years ago. The general purpose animal, the dairy Shorthorn for preference is very strongly in advance even in Eastern Canada, where special dairy breeding has been much more firmly established than it is here. In fact, here

in the west the men who are striving in the direction of dairy breeding are very few in number and do not appear to increase, while those who ask about a cross that will bring a good steer are becoming more outspoken. The dry fall we have had has shortened our always short dairy season, and though the prices for winter butter are sure to be high, we cannot get much butter from cows drying up on the pastures we have had for six weeks, even with the addition of an oat straw stack. By the way, there is a general opinion that good wheat straw is about as good feeding as oat, but the verdict of the beasts themselves is all the other way. A wheat straw pile is left untouched while the oat pile a mile away attracts all the cattle in the neighborhood. Few people have any idea of the number of young animals withdrawn from this province within the last eight months. Every corner has been ransacked for one and two-year-olds, and those most in evidence have been the oldest, for which there is a very lively demand down south, to use up the surplus of their heavy corn crop. Farmers there are finding out that there is more money every way in converting their corn into something more concentrated, and for which a higher price and better profit will in the end be made. Even in face of the heavy duties imposed by the Dingley bill, thousands of young cattle are being taken south from Ontario, as well as Manitoba, to feed on the corn of Ohio and Iowa, and if his oats are to be worth 30 cents a bushel, the Manitoba farmer may not see enough in the prospect for next April to induce him to spend all winter feeding them for the butcher. Now that there is such a demand, both from the south and our own western ranches, it is worth while to examine what style of breeding is most favored by those who are most likely to know what they are about. Last spring here any animal that gave token of Holstein or Jersey blood was rejected. As a rule, a Holstein bull will throw stock of his own color, but a good few of the steers taken west were from grade Holstein cows by Shorthorn or Ayrshire bulls, and their color gave no clue to their parentage. We have seen cattle of this cross prove good-sized and kindly feeders, and it is only by means of the quality of their meat on the block that the most prejudiced opponent of Holstein beef could detect their correct parentage. On the whole, the outlook for the general purpose grade cow is better to-day

than it has been for years back. Her calves, either male or female, are worth more than they have been for several years, and outlying settlers on land unlikely for wheat have a capital prospect before them. A hearty grade cow that can either be milked or put to suckle two calves is the cow to hold on to, and if the demand for them is any fair criterion, the low-legged beef bull is the sire most to be sought after. In Ontario such bulls are worth one-half more than last year at this time, and the supply much below the demand.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Boston Advertiser has an article discussing the degeneracy of the agricultural fair. In New England, as is sometimes already the case here, the interest in a purely agricultural show is gradually waning, and one old society has decided to sell its grounds because the directors cannot hit on any device by which the show can be made to pay. Even the "attractions" fail to keep up the interest, as they would do here if there were not so few things occurring in thinly settled agricultural districts to furnish enough excitement to draw a crowd. The nature of the attractions differs with the locality and the season. At midsummer a contest at cricket or football between rival villages is a very good and quite legitimate drawing card. Yankee ingenuity has found out attractions that leave our own quite in the shade. The young lady who has got the most 10-cent votes as the prettiest girl in the neighborhood is married to her follower, who did most hustling for the votes, and so on and so forth, but when it gets down to that it is high time to sell the grounds and shut down the business. The writer remarks:

The opinion is gaining strength with the best elements in rural communities that even when the so-called agricultural fairs are made to pay expenses by a somewhat reckless resort to doubtful catch-penny schemes, the success is purchased at too dear a price. It is felt that what the community gains from the encouragement of rural industries, combined with a little wholesome recreation, is not enough to compensate for the lowering of the moral tone, for the loss of self-respect consequent upon successful resorts to schemes of which the management cannot possibly help being more or less ashamed.

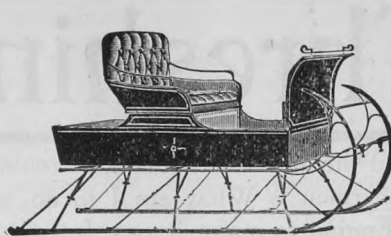
It is gratifying to our sense of propriety to be able to say that many of our own rural societies steer clear of low down attractions, and still manage to keep going. But if it were not for the government subsidy, not one-tenth of the shows we have now could keep going. Everywhere this fall we hear the same story. "The attendance is not what it was," "fewer people compete," "the races are the best drawing card," "the stock hardly get a second look," and so on. All this is so far true. The men who go to work resolutely get to the front; those whose game it is to pick up chance prizes they hardly deserve, still get chances here and there, and the money such men get is thrown away as far as encouragement to improvement goes.

As a means of bringing together the best stock and best productions of the year, and at the same time affording a pleasant day's recreation in the midst of the rather monotonous life of the country is to continue and be worth upholding, it must be heartily and capably supported by a combination of the best farmers and best business men of the district, and must be in the main a means to the stirring up of neighborly emulation in the sustained production of the best kind of stock and general produce, and as much as possible one in which every resident can take part. The exhibitor that makes it his or her business to get up a stock of specialties and go the rounds should be blocked as a mere money-grabber.

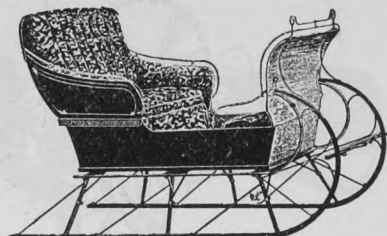
MORE COUNTRY MILLS.

Manager Whyte, of the C. P. R., suggests that the introduction of a greater number of local mills is the best way to help prices. This has been the case at some points this fall, but with flour millers, as with grain buyers, it is always a case of the survival of the fittest. The local miller who, in addition to his bonus, has cheap money, business ability, and practical skill, will do good both to himself and his district. If he has not, he will be a load instead of a lifter to the farmers who bonused him. This is a question that must have more attention in the future than it has had in the past. Last winter it was the big millers who were blamed for bearing prices, and now it is the big elevator combines. One thing has been quite overlooked in the present controversy. The elevators have bought right along, generally in the face of a falling market, till the latest spurt came on. It is natural that people who have paid 75 cents on Monday and have found outside markets drop 5 cents by Thursday, should seek to keep themselves right in their next week's buying. It is not a question of philanthropy, but of business from first to last, and the farmer who is not satisfied when offered 70c. is at liberty to hold on till the 80c. mark is reached, and it is not very likely the man who builds elevators for his own profit should go much out of his way to oblige a man that will not build a granary of his own. Business squeezes on the part of the elevator men must be met by businesslike arrangements on the part of the farmers.

It strikes us, however, that if, instead of pointing to the good that can be done by introducing more country mills. Mr. Whyte were to point out to his directors the importance of letting independent buyers have a fairer chance at every station, much of the friction complained of would be got rid of. Mr. Whyte is all right about the advantages to be got by having competition from local millers, but what we want to see is the C.P.R. sweeping be-



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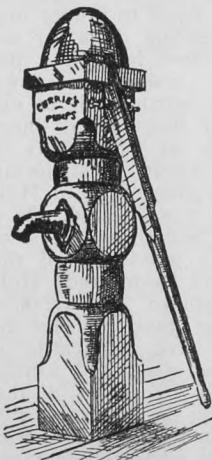
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Do you know why?

Because they are the very best thing to feed with straw as a food for stock. They increase the value of straw as a food 25 per cent. That's a bold statement, but it's true. Try them.

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fore its own door, which in this case means to allow anybody to buy wheat anywhere that can afford to pay for it. Here is the crucial point. In the big wheat-growing States to the south the same trouble prevailed for years as there is here now. It ended in the legislature taking up the matter and compelling the railroads to open the door equally wide for everybody. If we are to have less heartburning in future, this is the road to reform, and the proper course for the farmers is to speak out in meeting till they have the ear of those who will give them something more substantial than good advice.

agricultural paper printed and published in the West.

—In the December issue of the Nor'-West Farmer there will appear well-written articles by S. A. Bedford, Brandon; Angus McKay, Indian Head; C. C. Macdonald, Winnipeg, and A. P. Stevenson, Nelson. It is enough for us to merely mention the fact that these gentlemen have kindly consented to let The Farmer's readers have the benefit of their experience on the different subjects with which they are most familiar. There will also be an article from the pen of a well-known poultry judge.

pattern—driving round with a loaded gun at full cock, or catching the same gun by the muzzle as it lies in the rig and drawing it towards the sportsman. Occasionally it is a dirty barrel that bursts. But there are curious variations. One young lad gives his horse a dab with the butt, the muzzle, of course, pointing towards his own person. Another man, driving a sulky plow with a gun on board, the team runs away and the ball goes through his arm. The number of deaths and maimings for life through careless and unskilful handling of fire arms is increasing out of all reason, and ought to be diminished. How not to handle a gun is a lesson very many of us need to learn.



Driving Teams at Oak Lake Exhibition, 1897.

—The local committee in charge of the memorial to the late Watson Crosby, M.P.P., have ordered a monument to cost \$250. A good part of this is already subscribed, but those who still wish to aid in doing honor to the memory of a good man may send their contributions to A. G. McDougall, Virden, as early as possible.

—Readers of The Nor'-West Farmer who appreciate its up-to-date features, and who may be desirous of assisting in extending its circulation and influence, can do so by furnishing us with the names of persons in their localities who may be likely to become subscribers on

—The Ontario Farmers' Institute will hold several hundreds of meetings in that province during the coming winter. The list of appointments covers three and a half columns of small print in an exchange. In contrast with this let it be noted that there are to be few or no meetings of the same kind held in Manitoba before the next meeting of the legislature. It would be interesting at this juncture if we could learn what the Central Institute has done this year—at what cost and how much it is to do henceforth at the same terms.

—“God bless the Duke of Argyle” was the fervent prayer of the West Highland-

—A lot of our threshing has this year been done too cheap for profit. The lateness of the rains has produced a rather difficult quality of straw to handle, and as the threshers have nearly all been working at too low rates, there have been three courses open to them. They could either do good work and lose money, or they could rush the stuff through faster than the grain could get separated from the straw, or they could run along till they had scraped together enough cash from their employers to skip across the line, leaving the hired men and the firm that supplied the machine down in the hole. We have not heard of any case in which the only right alternative was taken.



Prize Cattle at Oak Lake Exhibition, 1897.

having The Farmer brought under their notice. A copy of the current issue will be forwarded post free to all parties so named. Address: The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man.

—A number of this issue may fall into the hands of those who are not subscribers. To such we would ask a careful perusal of its contents. Then consider the various premium offers explained in the advertising columns, decide which you prefer, fill in the blank on the last page, cut it out and return to us with the necessary amount by first mail. There are many reasons why the farmers of the West should support The Nor'-West Farmer, it being the only purely

man when he found that that great man had put up a line of posts along the side of the unfenced country roads to prevent travellers from losing their way in misty or snowy weather. A great deal of risk would in some parts of this country be avoided every winter if a little more public spirit were shown by the settlers in the same way. Try it in your own neighborhood, and some day you may find it a personal advantage. At places where there is a “jog” in the road allowance this work is specially necessary.

—Gun accidents are getting to be almost as numerous as prairie fires. A good many of them follow the standard

That was to raise the price of the work and get good work at fair value. The price of the threshing, and more can be found in many a straw pile this year.

—It is a far cry to next September, but that day will come in due time, and it is worth while now to look out for the chances for wheat prices next year. In ordinary circumstances it might confidently be expected that high prices would induce farmers down in the winter wheat States to put in a much larger area this fall. But the intense and long-standing drouth that has prevailed for the last three months has made plowing a very difficult process, and even when sown the

That Awful Twinge

of Rheumatism has doubtless been caused by improper care of the feet. To insure health the feet must be kept dry and warm.

Alfred Dolge's Felt Shoes

are invaluable in this climate. Wear them once and you will need no further argument. Better pay the shoemaker than the doctor. Insist on getting pure clean wool felt shoes. That's Dolge's. This stamp on the soles of every pair



Arthur Congdon,

Winnipeg.

Sole Agent for Canada.

wheat could not germinate properly in the dry soil. Such being the case, it is pretty certain that the winter wheat area south of us will be below the average both in area and yield. With fine weather the spring wheat States nearer our own door will be sure to make a special effort to extend their wheat area, but still the probabilities are that so far as this continent goes, there will be little, if any, addition to the wheat crop area of 1898, and our chances for paying prices are therefore very promising.

—Last month, when discussing the importance of attending now to securing suitable country exhibits for next year's Winnipeg show, reference was made to the position frequently taken by Virden, mainly through the forethought and zeal of its worthy president. That Mr. Stephen deserves all the honor we can give him is proven without going outside the county of Dennis for proof. But very few people would guess the extent of Mr. Stephen's services to this country outside his own particular field. Within the last seven years he has prepared and sent out, in response to applications from our local and federal governments and the promoters of immigration generally, no fewer than 970 samples of grain and grasses on the straw or in samples of a few pounds weight. These samples went to London, Liverpool, Chicago, New York and Washington, as well as smaller places, for the men who wanted such proofs of the capabilities of the country could always depend on getting from Mr. Stephen, at no cost whatever, the best of everything he could produce. Public spirit is not always proportioned to the drawings its alleged possessors make out of the public each year, and it is all the more incumbent on us as farming journalists to make it known when we happen to find it.

—A grade of extra hard Manitoba wheat, to weigh 62 lbs. and 85 per cent. Red Fyfe, has just been officially authorized, and the "farmers' friends" are expatiating on the hundreds of thousands of dollars this grade would have been in the farmers' pockets had the decree gone out earlier. The people who talk in that way seem not to be aware that there has been an extra hard grade for two months back. But, while local buyers are always on the alert to pick up a load of extra good wheat, it is very rarely that a car of it reaches the inspector's eye. There is

always enough doubtful raised in the best districts to need such help to bring it up and that is the only way in this country in which such extra quality of wheat as we may occasionally raise is likely to be marketed—simply to raise the general average. At Duluth, as has been already shown in *The Farmer*, the owner of a car of high quality can find the last cent such grain is worth by selling it through a commission house, because, in addition to all the chances we have here in that way, there are mills at Duluth with a heavy daily consumption ready at all times to bid the best they think the car is worth. Competition is the only reliable way we can expect to get value of what we have to sell, and there was all the competition a month ago that we will have next month in Canada for extra hard or any other sort. Most of what is for sale is already out of the farmers' hands. Those farmers who can afford to hold, may take chances on holding the residue till spring, and it may be expected that the winter business in grain will be the lightest we have known for years.

FIELD.

Pickings from a Blue Book.

The annual report of the standing committee of agriculture and colonization, just to hand, contains a great deal of information bearing on most points in practical farming. We give pickings from the evidence of Prof. Saunders. They summarize what he had to say last May, when the evidence was taken, and will be found interesting when compared with what we expect to publish next month on the results of the work done along the same line in the season just closed. Taking the average of all the experimental farms of the Dominion, he puts Preston, a hybrid between Red Fyfe and Ladoga, ahead of all other sorts by several bushels. It also ripens three or four days earlier than Fyfe, sometimes six days. It is bearded, and another hybrid, Stanley, has no beards, but is of the same parentage as the other. It made nearly four bushels less than Preston. By means of drawings, Dr. Saunders explained to the committee the organs of the flower on which is produced the process of cross fertilization.

When you wish to make a cross, you take a head soon after it has shot out and open one

of the sections of a spikelet by removing the outer chaff and pulling back the inner chaff, thus exposing the flower. This is examined carefully to see that the anthers which contain the fertilizing pollen, is not shed or ready to be shed, and that they are still green and the pollen immature. You then pull off the anther leaving the pistils, pollen is then brought from the other variety you wish to act as male, from anthers in the right condition of maturity. The anthers of one variety, with the pollen on them, is then applied to the pistils of the other sort, when the pollen sticks to the most feathery pistil. The floral chamber is then closed up, by turning back the chaff, so that no insect can get at it, and then after preparing a sufficient number of flowers, the head is wrapped carefully with a piece of tissue paper tied top and bottom, so that no other pollen can find its way in, and these are allowed to remain in that way until the grain is matured. In operating on a head from five to ten flowers are usually found in fit condition to operate on. At harvest time, if you find any kernels in the head you may be sure they are the result of the cross you have been trying to make. These crosses are not easily made. With the most careful operation we have not had more than 10 per cent. of success at the Central Farm, here, using the most skilled hands and exercising the greatest care in the operation.

Prof. Hays, of Minnesota, has tried samples of these hybrids and finds Preston bushels ahead of all the varieties tried at that station. The question yet unsettled is whether the flour from this wheat will be equal to that from Red Fyfe. Its other parent, the Ladoga, has proven little better as a flour-making grain than rye, and till a reliable test has been got of its bread-making qualities, final judgment on its value must be suspended.

Another point in Dr. Saunders' evidence is on Awnless Brome grass (*Bromus Inermis*.)

It starts in bunches and stools out to a limited extent. What is remarkable in this grass is its early growth in spring. These samples (handing them to the Committee) were dug this morning, and there is no other grass half its height at the farm at the present time. We have tried seeding it in different quantities from 8 lbs. up to 16 lbs., and the best results have been had from sowing the larger quantity. It makes excellent hay. I think this grass is a most valuable species for the Northwest. Last year the Indian Department got 200 pounds of seed from us to try at some of the Indian agencies. Reports have come in this year from about 200 miles north of the present settlements, and they are most favorable. We have

usually had from two to three tons of hay to the acre at Indian Head, where native hay would not usually give more than about half a ton. This grass gives the farmers hay at home and in large crops.

Some readers may think this eulogism rather too strong, and, if so, The Farmer will be glad to hear such qualifying evidence. The more we can learn about it the better.

Mr. Fletcher, the botanist, rather outdoes his chief in his appreciation of Brome grass, and we shall cull very sparingly from his evidence on that point:

The hay from it is particularly sweet and palatable. Any one going into Mr. McKay's barn notices the sweet smell like English hay, and moreover the cattle are very fond of it. It holds its leaf, which gives a peculiar value. Most grasses after they flower deteriorate rapidly, but as soon as this is in flower it begins to increase in value from the numbers of supplementary shoots which are produced, so that when it is threshed for seed you have a valuable fodder in the straw. If it had any bad points, I should be glad to tell them by way of variety.

Northern blue joint is another grass highly valued by Mr. Fletcher. He collected his first sample on the north shore of Lake Superior. It is of very leafy habit, a great point in grass, and will grow freely on wet land, which it agrees with better than would the Brome.

On the subject of weeds he had much to say which readers of The Farmer have already been made acquainted with. He holds that though a very great pest near Winnipeg, the Canada thistle is not likely to prove troublesome much further west. Several other weeds give great trouble at some points and are comparatively harmless at others. The quack grass of Ontario and Manitoba, though often spoken of as similar to sweet or Holy grass, is really very different, and the treatment that would kill one would encourage the other, mainly because their root habit differs.

Angus McKay, Indian Head, had much to say on behalf of summer fallowing:

A man with 160 acres, without summer fallowing, would starve in five years, if he depended on grain. He would have to leave the country. In early years we plowed twice during the year; the first time as early as we could, as early as the horses could reasonably do it, six or eight inches deep. In summer we cultivated the land with spring tooth harrows and ordinary harrows, and worked it two or three inches on the surface to keep weeds down. Then we plowed again in the fall. That was two deep plowings and several cultivations. We found that induced too much moisture, for if we had an ordinary wet season we would get too much growth, and the grain, instead of ripening in August, would continue to grow later and would be invariably frozen. Now, we plow once deep, in the spring, and surface cultivate on top, which ensures a compact seed bed with moisture enough to ensure a crop even in very dry seasons. Nearly all crops of any importance are put in on fallow, and oats give as much yield in one crop as we could get in two years by any other method.

On the same subject S. A. Bedford, of Brandon, says:

We find that we have to differ a little from the views generally held in the older provinces, because our conditions are different. The rainfall in Ontario is larger than in Manitoba. We cannot make it rain there, but we can treat the soil that what moisture is there is conserved—bottled up, so to speak—and that is what we are trying to do. In some parts if the season is wet or land is summer fallowed too often, we get rust. I do not think it makes the moisture go down, but it prevents moisture from coming up. It is like the wick of a lamp. The moisture is coming up all the time, but if you can put something over it to stop the

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For your Photos.
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What Manitoba's Leading Druggists
say about Sugden's Tar Pellets.

N. W. SUGDEN, Esq.

Dear Sugden,—I suppose you will be glad to know that six gross of Tar Pills we bought last fall are about gone. They will have a large sale this winter as the demand is already much greater than ever before. Why don't you get letters from some of those prominent citizens who claim you have cured them of catarrh, chronic sore throat, etc., and use them as advertisements. They are certainly becoming known, as there is hardly a day we don't get mail orders for them from the country.

Yours truly,

JOHN F. HOWARD & CO.

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

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A \$1.00 RAISIN SEEDER FOR 50 CTS.

POSTPAID.



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1884

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of all kinds, Pine and Cedar Shingles,
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Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

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Bourne, Robt.,	"	Simpson, G. A.,	"
Doupe, Joseph,	"	Young, R. E.,	"
Doupe, J. L.,	"	Bouchette, C. J.,	Selkirk W
Ducker, W. A.,	"	Francis, J.,	Poplar Point.
Harris, J. W.,	"	McFadden, M.,	Neepawa.
Lawe, Henry,	"	Rombough, M. B.,	Morden.
McPhillips, Geo.,	"	Vaughan, L. S.,	Selkirk, W

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other persons is illegal, and renders them liable to prosecution.
1445f

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the recently established distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg,—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Mr. E. A. Struthers, manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Russell, Man.
[1927]

capillary attraction the moisture remains there. Dr. Saunders could explain that to you better than I could. The practical results are that we retain the moisture by summer fallowing. One of the leading eastern agriculturists, when visiting us a few years ago, stated that we made a great mistake in summer fallowing so much land, that it was a waste of labor and land. I explained to him that it was not so much to kill weeds, although that is important, as to conserve moisture. A few years ago a drain was dug across the farm at Brandon from four to seven and a half feet deep. Where the drain passed through summer fallow the soil was moist for the whole distance, so much so that it could be formed into a ball, whereas land that had not been summer fallowed, was dry from the surface to the bottom of the drain, and when we threw it out it failed to freeze even with a severe frost. We have two years' rainfall for one year's crop by summer fallowing; in other cases we get but one year's rain for one year's crop. We have tested the different modes of summer fallowing, sometimes plowing late in July, and then harrow on the surface. Other times we plow early and then harrow. The last crop of weeds is allowed to remain on the ground to prevent the soil from blowing. We have never harvested a small crop from summer fallowing.

Buchanan Bros. & Robertson broke the record threshing at P. Campbell's by threshing 2,500 bushels of grain in one day.—Spectator Reporter.

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association, Brandon, will offer at the fair in 1898, for the best 25 bushels of Red Fyfe wheat, \$100; 2nd prize, \$50.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, reports a splendid yield of native rye grass from seed supplied by K. McIvor, Virden, in July, 1896. He sowed it August 1st on land that had been plowed for fallow early in July and harrowed a couple of times, and this year cut 26 good loads of nice hay off 12 acres. If it had been a favorable season for grass, he thinks it would have cut three tons or more to the acre.

It is hoped that much of the wheat damaged by fire at Bagot will bring a good price, and this, with the insurance, will partly reimburse the farmers who had wheat stored in the elevator. After removing a layer from the top of the heap of burned wheat, it was found that the grain underneath was not badly damaged, and it has been loaded on to cars to be shipped.

The Arrow Milling Co. is building a 20,000 bushel elevator conveniently situated in front of the mill. For some time the mill has been giving the top price in this part and is securing most of what comes into town. Ready sale has been found for all the surplus flour that can be manufactured in Eastern Ontario towns, and with increased storage for wheat the mill can be kept at work full time the year round.—Birtle Eye-Witness.

In addition to the previous elevator accommodation on the N. P. R., there has this year been added as follows:—

	Bushels.
Letellier (Manitoba Grain Co.)	25,000
Roland (Manitoba Grain Co.)	25,000
Rosebank (Manitoba Grain Co.)	30,000
Rosebank (Dominion Elevator Co.)	25,000
Miami (Dominion Elevator Co.)	25,000
Mariapolis (A. Turner)	10,000
Baldur (Northern Elevator Co.)	20,000
Hilton (Manitoba Grain Co.)	25,000
Rounthwaite (Manitoba Grain Co.)	25,000
Brandon (Dominion Elevator Co.)	18,000
Altamont (A. Turner)	5,000
Ashdown (Manitoba Grain Co.)	25,000
	258,000
Capacity, 1896	912,000
Capacity, 1897	1,170,000



CURE... Lump Jaw SURELY, QUICKLY, AND FOR GOOD WITH FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE

Farmers and ranchers must know about this remedy. The plague is rapidly spreading and it will only be stamped out when this remedy is universally used to combat it.

Lump Jaw is contagious and a single case among your stock may infect your herd and your pastures.

The remedy is easily used, applied externally, and one to three applications cures.

THE GUARANTEE Every bottle is sold under the agreement that if it fails your money is to be returned. The record thus far shows three failures only in each thousand cases.

PRICE \$2.00 A BOTTLE.

Sent by mail on receipt of amount.

Illustrated treatise on Lump Jaw FREE.

W.J. Fleming, Chemist, Prince Albert, N.W.T.

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The Hilborn Wood Furnace
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and Wood
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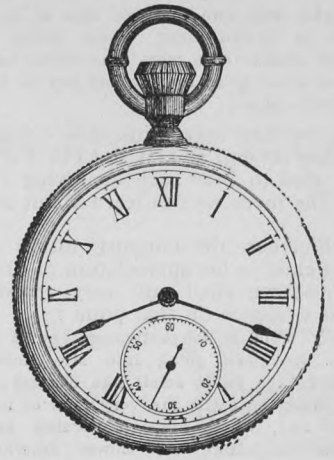
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490 Main St.



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"The Klondyke."

Whether the route to Klondyke be via St. Michaels and the Yukon or via Dyea or Skagway and the Chilcat, Chilcoot or White Passes or via the Stickeen River route, which is the most likely, or via Edmonton, Ashcroft and the different routes, the Canadian Pacific Railway will be the best, if not the only route to travel by.

Full information will shortly be in the hands of all agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Company now making enquiries to ascertain before advising the public which will be the best route to go in by. From information in its possession, a too early start does not necessarily mean first arrival at the Klondyke. Ample time will be allowed for all necessary arrangements.

If you are going East or to the Old Country this Fall, write for a list of the rates to be in effect.

If you are looking for a place to spend the winter

Japan and the Hawaiian Islands

are reached as easy as other points and the expense is less than at other resorts.

For full information and full particulars, apply to your nearest agent, or address

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Traffic Manager,
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Good Work at Reasonable Prices.

Advertise in The Nor'-West Farmer.

PUBLISHERS' DESK.

Lump Jaw Cure.

In our advertising columns this month will be found the ad. of Messrs. Fleming, in which they offer a cure for lump jaw, which they have every confidence in recommending to stockmen, so much so that they offer to return the money in every case in which the preparation fails to cure. The iodide of potassium cure, already in use, is very costly, but this preparation of Messrs. Fleming is cheaper and more easy of application. They do not pretend to

The Steacy Stock Farm.

The most interesting exhibit in the cattle sheds, says the Ottawa Journal, is the famous herd of Ayrshire cattle, exhibited by R. G. Steacy, of Lyn, Ont. Mr. Steacy exhibits 14 head of cattle, all of the highest breed and prize-winners. The herd of five cattle has taken all the first prizes in their class in Canadian exhibitions this year, and has captured first place for the last four years here. They received the gold medal donated by Mayor Bingham, and yesterday Mayor Bingham visited the stalls to see the cattle. They also won the Ogilvie prize of \$100 at the Montreal fair this

northern territory has created a new field for the use of these goods and already hundreds of pairs have been sent from the Canadian headquarters in Winnipeg to supply the demand of our gold seekers in the Klondyke. We in this country know well the vast amount of comfort this footwear has brought to us, and they have done much to reconcile us to the discomfort of our Manitoba winters. In fact, they are now looked upon as practically indispensable, almost as much so as a fur cap or an overcoat.

Thos. J. McGill, Carroll, Man., has some Shorthorn cattle he wishes to dispose of.



Prize Cattle at Oak Lake Exhibition, 1897.

cure every affected animal at any and all stages of disease, but state distinctly where to expect results and where not. The preparation is now sent out wholesale by the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, who possess testimonials from men of unimpeachable character as to the success that has attended its use. Farmers whose cattle are affected should not fail to give this remedy an immediate trial. Illustrated treatise on lumpy jaw free by mentioning The Nor'-West Farmer. The following letter explains itself:-

Winnipeg, August 12th, 1897.

W. J. Fleming, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We have had your medicine tested for the cure of lump jaw in Alberta, East Assiniboia and Manitoba, and have had the same

year. Mr. Steacy started in five years ago to get the best Ayrshires money could buy. He sent an agent to Scotland, and at great cost secured Carlisle of Lessnessock, a bull with a wonderfully fine record. The grand-dam of this bull won more prizes than any Ayrshire ever shown, it is said. The cows were the choicest he could get. One of them, Maidy Queen, won 21 first prizes in Scotland before she was two years of age. Mr. Steacy says the first consideration with him was quality. The constitution of the cattle and their dairy uses being the most important. He secured the cattle he wanted, and to-day has what he claims is the finest herd of Ayrshires in America. He says he receives correspondence from all over North America in reference to his cattle. During the last

Renew your subscription now.

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequalled record of wonderful cures.

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association fair for 1898 will be held at Brandon on July 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Gordon & Ironside have shipped over 40,000 head of cattle from Manitoba and the Territories to Europe this year.

Read our clubbing list and order your winter's reading through The Nor'-West Farmer, thereby saving considerable money.

F. H. Neil & Co., Lucan, Ont., advertise registered Lincoln sheep for sale, singly or by the car load. Write them before buying.



W. J. Helliwell's Herd of Shorthorns at Oak Lake Exhibition, 1897.

reports from all our agents—that if the lump is taken in time it is a sure cure every time. We think if you were to advertise your medicine in Manitoba and the Territories, so it would be known among the farmers, you would sell fifty bottles where you now sell one. We are recommending all our agents on different ranches to keep a supply of your medicine on hand so that when a lump jaw appears it can be cured before it gets too far advanced.

Yours truly,

GORDON & IRONSIDE.

Send in your subscription and take advantage of our premium offers.

four years the herd has carried off nearly all the prizes in their class at Canadian exhibitions, and they are well worth a visit.

Alfred Dolge Felt Shoes.

The general use into which this famous footwear has now come in this country is evidence of how quickly an article of merit can obtain a firm foothold when properly placed before the people. Only a few years ago these celebrated shoes were practically unknown to us, but to-day they are brought in by thousands of pairs, and so rapidly has the sale increased that each season there has been unavoidably a shortage in the supply. The opening up of the vast

Sheepmen in quest of Leicester sheep would do well to correspond with Alex. D. Gamley, box 193, Brandon, Man. See his advertisement in this issue.

"Shopping by mail is made easy by writing for what is required to the Hudson's Bay Stores." And incidentally mention seeing their ad. in this paper.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you.

H. A. Chadwick, the well-known poultry man, of St. James, Man., has a new advertisement in this issue. He has three fine pug pups for sale, also German canaries.

The highest cash price is paid by Edward L. Drewry, Winnipeg, for choice malting barley. Farmers having barley of good quality for sale would do well to send samples.

The Ontario Agricultural College starts this year with more students than ever before. About 140 are now in attendance, and more would come if there were room for them.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

By writing to Dunwoody, Steen & Co., Winnipeg, you can have samples of anything you require in dry goods by return mail. They have \$50,000 worth of bright new winter goods to select from.

It is something which speaks well for the west to send birds to the Toronto Industrial. Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, sent four down and won three prizes in very strong competition.

If your eyes are defective, write W. R. Inman & Co., Winnipeg, for a "Test Card." They carry a large stock of spectacles and make a specialty of fitting all complicated cases of defective sight.

Farmers having hogs weighing from 150 to 250 lbs., live weight, will get the top notch in price by corresponding with J. Y. Griffin & Co., pork packers, Winnipeg. Just mention The Farmer when writing.

Our readers would do well to give stove peddlers who are "doing" the country the go-by. First-class stoves can be purchased from responsible dealers at reasonable prices, and the money will be kept in the province.

To increase the feed value of straw 25 per cent., the best thing is Fleming's new Condition Powders. They don't cost much and are worth giving a fair trial. Sample package, 25 cents, from Fleming & Sons, Brandon.

John Currie has been making pumps in Winnipeg for 23 years, and he thoroughly understands his business. His pumps are advertised as being frost-proof, strong, fast pumpers, and easy to operate. Price list for the asking.

If your watch is not keeping good time, and is in need of repair, send it to Andrew & Co., importers of watches, clocks and jewelry, Winnipeg. It will be put in good running order, and the charges will not be out of the way.

The proprietor of the Oak Grove Poultry Yards, Winnipeg, Chas. Midwinter, is having an illustrated price list printed, which he will send to any one interested, upon receipt of stamp to pay postage. See his change of ad. this month.

The Scott Furniture Co., Winnipeg, are offering a special parlor suite for \$27, which includes sofa, small chair, arm chair, arm rocker, and a nice corner chair. The frames are solid oak, with full spring seats. Send for their catalogue and order by mail.

The "Challenge" sleighs made by The Watson Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, are highly spoken of as being strong and durable. For anything in the farm implement line, correspond with this firm, and it will be to your interest to mention having seen their advertisement in The Nor'-West Farmer.

R. Leckie, 425 Main street, Winnipeg, has a new advertisement in this issue. If your circumstances will permit of it, would it not be worth while putting on some new wall paper on the home. 'Twould make it more attractive and cleanly for the winter. See his ad. elsewhere in this issue.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Leslie Bros., Winnipeg, in the November issue. They are offering some wonderful values in parlor furniture and lounges. Their catalogue is mailed free on application by mentioning The Nor'-West Farmer.

While most people appreciate well-arranged and well-kept grounds, many fail to realize that they can have equally fine grounds. Send to the Fort Rouge Greenhouses, Winnipeg, and get their catalogue and price list free by mail. It will explain the matter fully. See their advertisement on page 404, this issue.

Every family in the country should be prepared for sickness, as doctors are not easily procured. D. L. Thompson, Toronto, keeps a full stock of Homoeopathic medicines and books, and any one who values health should have a case and book. The medicines are simple and easily taken. See advertisement in this issue.

The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba sends us their annual report for 1896, also a paper on the Lake of the Woods, by Dr. Bryce, and a most interesting sketch of the simple and primitive, but kindly, farm life of the old-time Red River settlers; one of them was the grandfather of the writer, Rev. R. G. McBeth.

Sleighting will soon be here, and you may as well be prepared for it with a new cutter or sleigh. A. C. McRae, Winnipeg, has just what you want in this line, and everything is sold at the very lowest price consistent with good material and workmanship. Write him for what you want, not forgetting to mention The Farmer.

Since the first of the present year there have appeared in The Nor'-West Farmer over 200 illustrations, all of which, with the exception of 18, have been made in Winnipeg by the Printers' Litho-Engraving Co., and the quality of the work demonstrates that photo-engraving can be executed in the west fully as well as elsewhere. We think the appearance of the cuts themselves will bear us out in this.

Threshing is over, and the question that is now troubling threshermen is "What am I to do with my engine to make it pay interest till next threshing season comes around?" By buying one of the Waterous Engine Co.'s 20-inch Standard Choppers, made of the best French Buhr stones. Nothing to wear out or break—with ordinary care it will last a lifetime. Or by buying one of their light Portable Saw Mills. Write them for particulars, mentioning this paper.

One of the great causes of complaint in this country has been that the water is too hard and not pleasant for washing. John F. Howard & Co., chemists, of Winnipeg, have perfected a Hard Water Toilet Soap which assimilates perfectly with the hard water. Being a pure oil soap, saponified with borax, it gives as good a lather with hard water as the best soaps do with rain water. It is being appreciated abroad as well as in this country, as they are monthly sending large quantities to England. A sample cake will be sent to any one writing for it. Please mention this paper when writing.

The base burner stove, the telephone and other improvements of a like kind have worked a domestic and social revolution within the last few years. Among these improvements it is not unfair to include the "T. & B." tobacco. The great majority of men smoke tobacco; have done so for centuries past and will continue to do so. It is important, therefore, that they should smoke the best quality of the article. That is what they are supplied with in the "T. & B." All smokers who have used it know that its flavor cannot be surpassed, that its quality is always uniform and that the only care they have to exercise in its purchase is to see that the trade mark T. & B. is stamped on the plug in bronze letters.

The location of a life insurance company in the west secures to it—in addition to every advantage possessed by eastern companies—the following favorable conditions essential to the highest degree of success: 1. Better quality of risks, because in the most healthful part of Canada. The average mortality of the Great-West Life is lower than that of any other company for the same period. 2. Better security

for money invested, because a steadily increasing population insures substantial and steadily advancing values in real estate investments. 3. Highest rate of interest, because its funds are invested in the most rapidly developing portions of the country, which enables it to realize an average of over two per cent. higher rate of interest than eastern companies. The Great-West Life Assurance Company is a western institution, securing to its policy-holders all the above advantages.

PUREST AND BEST.

Windsor Salt

Is used by the leading Creameries and Cheese Factories, and is also used in the GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS in preference to any other brand.

For sale by Wholesale Grocers.

WINDSOR SALT CO., LIMITED.

WINDSOR, ONT.
1897

What has the New Tariff done For the Farmer?

What will the new Government do for the Northwest and Manitoba?

If you want to know how they are doing and what they are doing, subscribe for "THE NOR'-WESTER," Daily or Weekly. Daily, published morning and evening (Sunday excepted); Weekly, every Thursday. Price for morning daily, \$6.00 per year; price for weekly "Nor'-Wester" and "Nor'-West Farmer," in advance, \$1.50 per year.

Address Box 1315. Remit by express order.

Winnipeg News & Pub. Co., Ltd.

J. B. HEATLEY, Sec. T. A. BELL, Man.

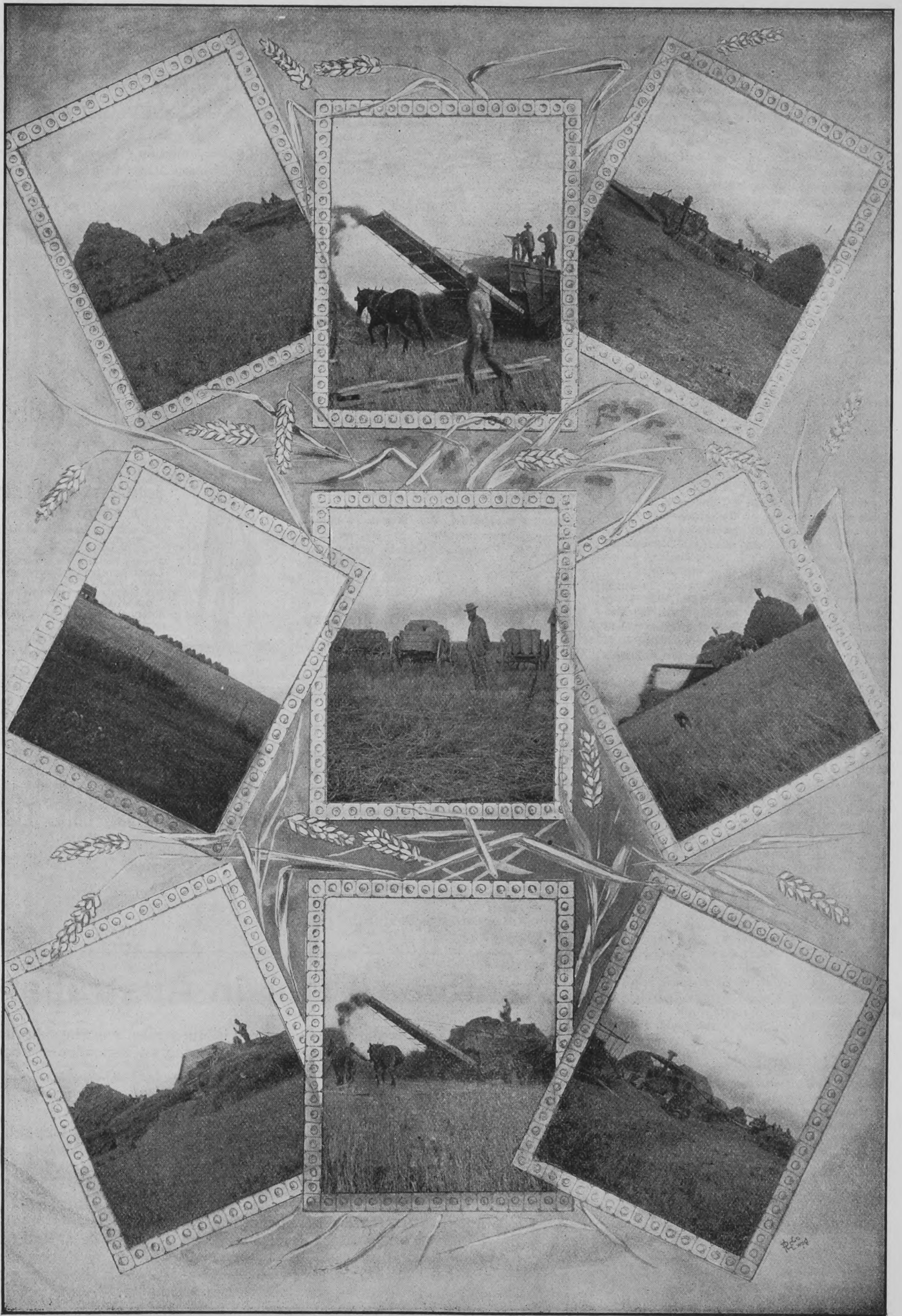
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We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay \$7 to \$10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE S. A. SUPPLY CO., Box 265, LONDON, ONT.

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PUMPS, AIR LIFTS.
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THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.
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FREE TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS
Full instruction about painless childbirth, etc. Avoid suffering, prevent danger and insure a rapid recovery. Write DR. J. H. DYE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer



Threshing Scenes in Manitoba, 1897.

(Made from photographs taken by B. E. Walker, Esq., General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.)

Fall Fairs.

SPRINGFIELD.

The attendance at this show, especially on the second day, was large, considering the fact that prairie fires were to be seen on all sides, and with a strong wind prevailing, it was taking great risks for farmers to leave home. The display of exhibits was, on the whole, good, although not large. In live stock there were some good animals, but the pure bred were not as numerous as should be in a district like Springfield, nor in keeping with their reputation in other respects. In the dairy department the display was excellent, and fully sustained the well-earned reputation of being one of the best butter-making districts in Manitoba. The society has this year erected a commodious hall on their large and well-fenced lot, and everything in and about the show presented a healthy go-a-head appearance. Springfield is fortunate in having in their midst, not only farmers, but men who know how to conduct business and make a success of their undertakings. The directors and their energetic secretary deserve the thanks of the municipality for the way the society's interests are looked after.

An attractive feature of the fair was a cultivator and weed killer exhibited by S. Corbett, which is fully described by "Spectator" in another column.

Our artist was on the grounds and took several snap shot views of the fair, which we reproduce in this issue. These will give our readers a good idea of the appearance of the fair and grounds. By reference to the prize list following, the merits of the various exhibits may be seen.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draught Horses—Stallion, any age, 1 Arctic Ice Co., 2 C. H. McNaughton, 3 D. McRae. Brood mare, with foal at foot, over 1,400 lbs., 1 C. H. McNaughton, 2 J. Wilson, 3 W. Murray. Colt, 2 years old, 1 C. H. McNaughton, 2 J. Wilson. Colt, 1 year old, 1 J. Wilson, 2 G. Gunn. Foal, 1897, 1 W. A. Stewart, 2 C. H. McNaughton, 3 G. Gunn. Team to wagon, 2,800 lbs. or over, 1 G. Gunn, 2 J. Wilson. Mare or filly, over 1 year, diploma, G. Gunn.

Agricultural Horses—Brood mare, with foal at foot, under 1,400 lbs., 1 R. Duffey, 2 G. Studhams, 3 J. Cook. Colt, 2 years old, 1 G. Studhams, 2 J. Spar, 3 J. Wilson. Colt, 1 year old, 1 G. Mitchell, 2 H. McFadden. Foal, 1897, 1 G. Studhams, 2 J. Cook, 3 C. Arbuthnot. Team to wagon, under 2,800 lbs., 1 J. Dodds, 2 J. Wilson, 3 G. Studhams. Mare or filly, over 1 year, diploma, R. Duffey.

Carriage Horses or Roadsters—Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 E. Avison, 2 J. Wright. Colt, 2 years old, 1 J. Wilson, 2 E. Avison. Colt, 1 year old, 1 O. Jones, 2 E. Avison. Foal, 1897, 1 John Wright, 2 R. Duffey. Team to rig, 1 N. Corrigan, 2 T. Linklater. Single driver, 1 J. Wilson, 2 H. McFadden, 3 J. McLachlan. Saddle horse, 1 A. Robertson, 2 Robert Fisher, 3 H. McFadden. Boy rider, under 15 years old, 1 H. McFadden, 2 R. Fisher. Mare or filly, over 1 year, diploma, John Wright.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 3 years old and upwards, 1 Ed. Anderson, 2 Jas. Wilson, 3 J. McKay. Bull, 2 years old, 1 Robert Fisher. Bull, under 1 year, 1 J. Wilson. Cow, 3 years old and upwards, 1 E. Hudson, 2 and 3, E. Anderson. Heifer, under 1 year, 1 E. Hudson, 2 J. Wilson. Bull, any age, diploma, E. Anderson.

Holstein Friesian—Bull, any age, 1 O. B. Harvey, 2 W. Jelly.

Jerseys—Bull, any age, 1 W. Murray. Cow, 3 years and upwards, 1 and 2 W. Murray. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 and 2 W. Murray. Heifer, under 1 year, 1 W. Murray.

Grades—Bull, any age, 1 Geo. Studhams. Cow, 3 years old and upwards, 1, 2 and 3 E. Hudson. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 E. Hudson, 2 and 3, J. McKay. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 and 2 E. Hudson. Heifer, under 1 year, 1 Robt. Fisher. Herd of five females, to contain at least one animal under 2 years and one under 3 years, 1 E. Hudson, 2 J. McKay, 3 R. Fisher.

Fat Stock—Best beef animal, 1 Ed. Hudson, 2 T. Lewis, 3 K. McLeod.

Long wool sheep—Ram, aged, 1 Wm. Murray. Ram, 1 shear, 1 W. Murray. Ram lamb, 1 W. Murray. Pair ewes, 1 W. Murray. Pair ewe lambs, 1 W. Murray.

Short wool sheep—Ram, aged, 1 Baxter, 2 Smith. Ram, 1 shear, 1 Baxter, 2 Smith. Ram lamb, 1 Smith, 2 Baxter. Pair ewes, 1 Smith, 2 Baxter. Pair ewe lambs, 1 Baxter, 2 Smith.

Fat sheep—1 Thos. Smith, 2 A. Baxter.

Swine, Small Breeds—Boar, over 1 year, 1 K. McLeod. Boar, 1897, 1 and 2 K. McLeod. Sow, over 1 year, 1 John Wright, 2 K. McLeod. Sow, 1897, 1 A. Baxter, 2 K. McLeod.

Large Breeds—Boar, over 1 year, 1 K. McLeod. Boar, 1897, 1 and 2 K. McLeod. Sow, over 1 year, 1 and 2 K. McLeod. Sow, 1897, K. McLeod.

Grade Pigs—Boar, over 1 year, 1 D. C. Gillespie. Sow, aged, 1 W. Jolly. Sow, 1897, 1 W. Jolly.

Poultry—Trio Plymouth Rocks, 1 T. H. Smith, 2 K. McLeod. Trio Brahmas, 1 G. H. Smith. Trio Leghorns, 1 J. Milne. Trio Black Minorcas, 1 R. Duffey. Pair turkeys, bronze, 1 E. Avison, 2 W. Brett. Pair turkeys, white, 1 T. H. Smith. Pair geese, 1 T. H. Smith, 2 G. R. Duffey. Pair ducks, 1 H. Hodgeson, 2 W. Murray. Pair Guineas, 1 K. McLeod, 2 T. H. Smith. Breeding pen of fowls, cock and three hens, 1 T. H. Smith, 2 A. Baxter, 3 G. Studhams.

Agricultural Products—Field Grains, etc.—10 bushels wheat, red fye, 1 J. McLachlan, 2 E. Hudson. 2 bushels wheat, red fye, 1 J. McLachlan, 2 E. Hudson, 3 J. Wilson. 2 bushels wheat, any other variety, 1 K. McLeod, 2 G. Milne, 3 E. Hudson. 2 bushels barley, two-rowed, 1 A. Baxter, 2 K. McLeod. 2 bushels barley, six-rowed, 1 G. Studhams, 2 G. Milne, 3 T. G. Gill. Oats, white, 1 G. Milne, 2 G. White, 3 A. Baxter. Banner oats, 1 A. Baxter, 2 G. Studhams. Flax seed, 1 K. McLeod, 2 J. Wilson. Field peas, 1 J. Wilson. Collection of grains, 1 J. Wilson, 2 A. Baxter.

Dairy Products—Tub butter, 40 lbs., 1 T. H. Smith. Crock butter, 40 lbs., 1 J. Grant. Crock

NY-AS-SAN

A Word for Sufferers to Remember—A New System of Natural Cures—Special Treatment for Each Disease—Sent to Users Only.



KIDNEY DISEASES.

The miracle of "Mahomed and the Mountain" is repeated in the Nyassan Mineral Springs Tablets. If your means will not permit you to resort to the springs they can be sent to you in dry but soluble form for use at home. This is nature's way of curing, and it is the best in the world.



NYASSAN MEDICINE CO., Limited.

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WE CURE WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL. 2118

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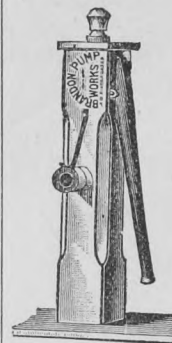
H. CATER, PROP.

Successor to J. M. Reisberry.

Better than Klondyke Gold:

A GOOD PUMP

that will not freeze in winter.



We make a specialty of large Pumps for watering cattle—5-inch bore iron cylinder, porcelain lined.

All kinds of Pumps repaired. Office and Factory, Ninth St., opposite Northern Pacific Station.

Address—H. CATER, Brandon, Man. Write for Prices.

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Manitoba Flour in Australia.

It is claimed Manitoba hard spring wheat is unexcelled anywhere in the world for bread making purposes. The following correspondence from Australia fully bears out this contention:—

ROCKHAMPTON, Australia, Aug. 17, '97.

MESSRS. BURNS, PHILIP & Co., LTD., agents of W. W. OGILVIE.

Dear Sirs,—Herewith we hand you an unsolicited testimonial in connection with Ogilvie's Flour from John Cunningham, Mount Morgan, a baker with whom we do business. Yours faithfully,

WALTER REID & CO., LTD.

MOUNT MORGAN, Australia, Aug. 14th, 1897.

MESSRS. WALTER REID & Co., Rockhampton.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you that Ogilvie's Patent Hungarian flour from Manitoba, Canada, supplied by you to me during the last twelve months, makes the whitest and very best loaf, and is the strongest flour I have ever worked during my baking experience of 40 years in this and the old country. Yours faithfully—JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

butter, 25 lbs., 1 E. Avison. Crock butter, 20 lbs., 1 W. Brett. Crock butter, 20 lbs., 1 J. McKay, 2 E. Avison. Crock butter, 15 lbs., 1 E. Anderson, 2 J. McKay. Crock butter, 10 lbs., 1 E. Avison, 2 A. Jolly. Crock butter, 10 lbs., 1 J. G. McKnight. Roll butter, 10 lbs., 1 R. S. Conklin, 2 E. Hudson. Roll butter, 10 lbs., done up in 2-lb. rolls, 1 J. McKay, 2 J. Dodds. Print butter, 10 lbs., 1 E. Anderson, 2 G. Studhams. Print butter, 10 lbs., 1 J. G. McKnight, 2 R. Duffy. Print butter, 10 lbs., R. S. Corbett, 2 R. Duffy. Print butter, 10 lbs., 1 R. S. Corbett, 2 J. Grant. Print butter, 10 lbs., 1 R. S. Corbett. Print butter, 5 lbs., 1 R. S. Corbett, 2 W. Jolly. Fancy butter, 4 lbs., 1 Mrs. H. Roo, 2 Mrs. R. S. Conklin. Home-made cheese, 20 lbs., 1 A. Baxter, 2 J. McKay. Home-

Ayrshire Cattle—Bull, 2 years old, 1 Thos. Speers. Cow, 3 years, 1 W. Bond, 2 J. E. Marples. Bull, any age, 1 Thos. Speers.

Grade Cattle—Cow, any age, 1 R. K. Smith, 2 J. McCallum. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 and 2, T. Speers. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 R. K. Smith, 2 R. L. Lang. Heifer calf, 1 W. Mason, 2 R. K. Smith. Fat animal, 1 R. K. Smith. Yoke of steers, 1 D. McFarlane, 2 R. L. Lang. Herd, 4 females, 1 R. K. Smith.

Sheep, Short wool—Aged ram, 1 and 2 W. J. Helliwell. Shearling ram, 1 Ben Little, 2 Thos. Jasper. Shearling ewe, Thos. Jasper, 2 W. J. Helliwell. Aged ewe, 1 W. J. Helliwell, 2 T. Jasper. Ewe lamb, 1 Ben Little, 2 T. Jasper. Ram lamb, 1 Thos. Frame, 2 W. J. Helliwell.

keys, 1 R. Helliwell, 2 W. McFarlane. Breeding pen, any variety, 1 R. Helliwell, 2 R. L. Lang.

Grain, etc.—2 bus. Red Fyfe wheat, 1 Thos. Speers, 2 Jas. Douglass. 2 bus. barley, 1 T. Jasper, 2 John McFarlane. 2 bus white oats, 1 Henry English, 2 T. Speers. collection 2 bus. wheat, oats, barley and peas, 1 T. Speers.

Dairy Produce—20 lbs. packed butter, 1 T. Gilree, 2 Mrs. E. Cripps. 5 lbs. butter, rolls, 1 E. Cripps, T. Gilree.

BROKENHEAD.

Brokenhead Agricultural Society organized last year, and have built a good large hall for the display of the produce of the district. Their show was held on Oct. 1st and 2d, but had not



Prize Horses at Cannington Manor Exhibition, 1897.

made cheese, 10 lbs., 1 O. B. Harvey, 2 A. Baxter.

OAK LAKE.

This is one of the districts in which a visitor can always find good cattle, and this year's show was in this respect most satisfactory. The Shorthorns of W. J. Helliwell, R. L. Lang and Thos. Speers; the Polled Angus of McLeish and McFarlane; the Herefords of Marples, the Ayrshires of Bond and others, and the grades of R. K. Smith would make their mark at any show. The Helliwell herd was in fine shape. Laurel Lustre, R. L. Lang's aged cow, 8 yrs. old, has in her time raised over \$900 worth of calves. Jas. Douglas showed a choice Shire team that cost, some years ago, \$600, and has since earned \$145 worth of prizes. The sheep

Sheep, Long Wool—Aged ram, 1 T. R. Todd. Shearling ram, 1 Thos. Speers. Aged ewe, 1 T. Speers, 2 T. Speers. Shearling ewe, 1 and 2 T. R. Todd. Ewe lamb, 1 T. Speers, 2 T. R. Todd. Ram lamb, 1 T. Speers, 2 T. Jasper.

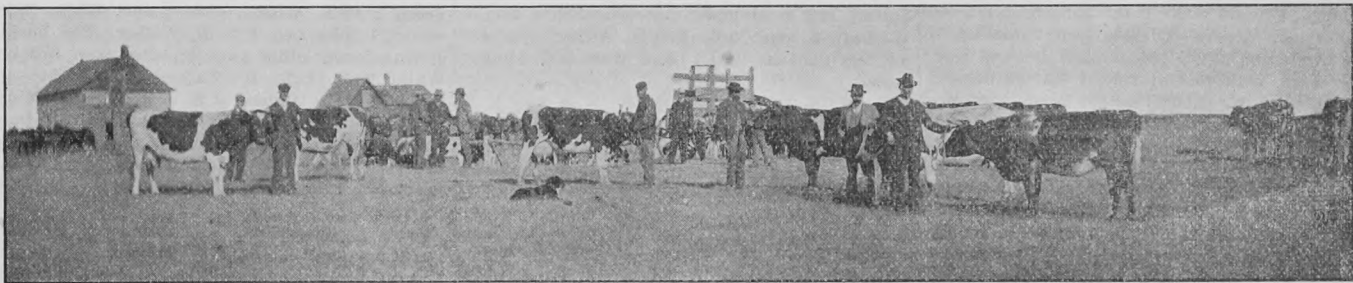
Fat sheep, 1 T. Jasper, 2 T. Speers. Heavy Horses—Team, 1 Jas. Douglass. Two years old, 1 J. M. Wedderburn.

General Purpose Horses—Brood mare, 1 Thos. Jasper. Team, 1 Thos. Garth, 2 Thos. Jasper. Two years old, 1 H. English, 2 W. McFarlane. One year old, 1 Thos. Jasper. Foal, 1 Thos. Jasper.

Agricultural Horses—Brood mare, 1 Geo. Johnston. Team, 1 H. English. Two years old, 1 T. Jasper, 2 J. B. Lang. One year old, 1 Thos. Speers. Foal, 1 Geo. Johnston.

Saddle Horses—1 A. Leitch, 2 A. K. Helliwell. Roadsters—Brood mare, 1 T. Jasper. Team,

got closed when the gale blew up that has ended so disastrously for that section of country. The hall was nearly wrecked by the violence of the gale, and the alarm of fire was given some time before the hour for closing. Many settlers, both old and new, have had very heavy losses in both stock and crops—losses that will take many years to retrieve. The assistance so generously given from outside may do something to mitigate the loss, but this rising settlement has had a sad experience. A few of the settlers, such as Messrs. Campbell, Hoban and Turner, are pretty old timers, but most of them are quite recent entrants, and their garden produce especially was of the best. This is a settlement with a future before it, and The Farmer wishes it better fortune. The prize list of stock and dairy produce will be found below.



Prize Cattle at Cannington Manor Exhibition, 1897.

made a capital showing, and pigs, though not numerous, were all good. Grain and roots a moderate display.

PRIZE LIST.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 3 years old or over, 1 W. J. Helliwell. Bull calf, 1 W. J. Helliwell, 2 R. L. Lang. Cow, 3 years, 1 W. J. Helliwell, 2 R. L. Lang. Heifer, 2 years, 1 and 2 Thos. Speers. Heifer, 1 year, 1 and 2 R. L. Lang. Heifer calf, 1 and 2 W. J. Helliwell. Sweepstakes, bull, any age, Helliwell. Herd, Helliwell.

In Polled Angus, 10 prizes went to D. McFarlane. The first prize aged bull, also bred by Mr. McFarlane, was owned by D. McLeish.

In Herefords, all prizes went to J. E. Marples, Deleau.

1 John Mitchell, 2 Wm. Rryden. Single, 1 Geo. Cook, 2 Geo. Johnston. Two years old, 1 R. Carberry, 2 J. B. Lang. One year old, 1 S. J. Mason. Foal, 1 Thos. Garth, 2 R. J. Helliwell.

Berkshire Swine—Aged boar, 1 Thos. Jasper. Boar, six months, 1 J. T. Dunbow, 2 Thos. Frame. Boar, 1 year and under, 1 R. L. Lang. Sow, six months, 1 and 2, R. L. Lang. Sow, 1 year and under two, 1 R. Helliwell, 2 R. L. Lang. Sow, aged, 1 and 2 R. L. Lang. Sow and four of her product, 1 R. L. Lang.

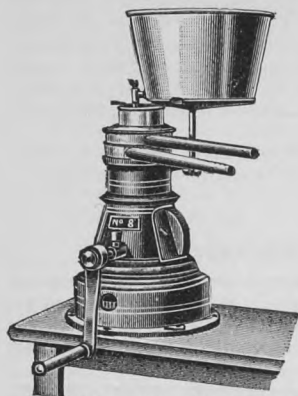
Poultry—Plymouth Rocks, 1 and 2 A. K. Helliwell. Light Brahmas, 1 B. Bond, 2 D. McFarlane. Cochins, 1 R. Helliwell. Ducks, 1 D. McFarlane, 2 A. K. Helliwell. Dorkings, 1 and 2, W. McFarlane. Leghorns, 1 E. W. Cripps. Bantams, 1 Miss Cain, 2 W. McFarlane. Tur-

PRIZE LIST.

Horses—Brood mare, 1 D. T. Fawcett. One year old colt or filly, 1 F. McCowan, 2 D. Ricksiedler. Two year old colt or filly, 1 J. Hicks. Team of ponies, 14 hands, 1 D. Ricksiedler.

Cattle—Durham bull, pedigree, 1 R. McPherson. Grade cow or heifer, 1 J. Pinkerton, 2 W. Kenney. Two year old heifer, 1 and 2, J. D. Campbell. One year old heifer, 1 W. Kenney, 2 R. Marwick. Fat ox, 1 J. D. Campbell. Grade heifer, 1 J. Pinkerton, 2 Jos. Shaw. Grade bull calf, 1897, 1 Jos. Shaw, 2 W. Kenney. Herd of grade cattle, 1 W. Kenney.

Dairy Produce—Crock of butter, 20 lbs., 1 J. D. Campbell, 2 W. Kenney. Print butter, 1 W. Backman, 2 J. D. Campbell. Fancy butter, 1 J. D. Campbell. Home-made cheese, 1 Charles



The Alexandra Cream Separator

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The introduction of a labor-saving machine should lighten the toil of the whole laboring community instead of reducing a portion of society to a condition in which work is a luxury beyond their reach. Our Improved Dairy Machines, and especially our Cream Separators, while they rob no one of his "liberty to work," wherever they are adopted, make life easier, the home brighter, increase the interest of the Dairy farmer in his occupation and the profits derivable therefrom.

SHOULD YOU BUY A SEPARATOR? This question is best answered by the testimony of farmers who call here, or write, almost daily to tell us what a surprising quantity of Butter they get at this season of the year from a little drop of milk by using our "Alexandra" Separator. If you have half a dozen cows in milk through the winter it will pay you to buy now. Another consideration is that they are as easy to buy as a sewing machine and from the day of delivery will begin to save you money. This saving with a herd of 10 cows, in a year and a half, will pay for a machine that will last you ten years with no further outlay beyond an occasional quarter for oil or renewal of small parts.

WHAT SEPARATOR SHOULD YOU BUY? We should think the one that has been proved by numerous severe tests in competition with all other makes as well as by years of experience on the part of users, to be the lightest running, closest skimmer and least liable to get out of order in the hands of an unskilled person—the one for which you can, in the event of accidents, get repairs in course of post from Winnipeg or, if the "trouble" is serious, get examined by an expert. That one is "THE ALEXANDRA."

N.B.—We buy at a high price, cash on delivery, any Butter shipped into us from users of our Separators. Instructions for packing furnished on application.

FOR SALE.—Choice Herd of five pedigreed Ayrshire Cows.

Ross. Roll butter, 1 J. D. Campbell. Crock butter, 10 lbs., 1 J. D. Campbell. Milch cow, 1 and 2, J. D. Campbell. Fastest walking team, 1 W. Riley. Saddle horse, 1 W. Shaw. Fat cow, 1 J. Pinkerton. One year old filly, 1 F. McCowan. Brood mare with foal, 1 J. Jones. Best foal, 1897, 1 W. Backman. Collection of vegetables, 1 Jos. Shaw. Crock butter, 20 lbs., 1 J. D. Campbell. Crock, 10 lbs., 1 J. D. Campbell. Loaf of home-made bread, 1 A. Kennedy.

SELKIRK.

The St. Andrew's Agricultural Society were favored with fine weather for their exhibition, which was held at Selkirk, Oct. 5th and 6th. Everything passed off pleasantly. The exhibit of vegetables was large, being of good quality and well arranged. Cattle were, however, the best class.

PRIZE LIST.

Horses—Best heavy draft team, 1 Capt. Robinson, 2 J. H. Bell, 3 Capt. Robinson. Heavy draft mare, with foal at side, 1 Ed. McKay, 2 Chas. Boskill. General purpose stallion, any age, 1 W. Peel. General purpose colt, filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 G. Kingsberry, 2 G. Sutherland. General purpose colt, yearling, 1 Jos. Anderson, 2 Jos. Monkman. General purpose mare, with foal at side, 1 Ed. Millidge, 2 A. Aitken, 3 W. Gibbs. Saddle horse, 1 S. McCormick, 2 Moody & Sutherland. Team general purpose horses, 1 J. H. Bell, 2 B. McIvor, 3 E. Millidge. Team ponies, 14 hands, 1 D. Morrison. Single roadster, 1 D. Daly, 2 J. K. McKenzie, 3 T. Linklater. Native brood mare, with foal at side, 1 R. Saunders, 2 T. Peebles, 3 J. Monkman. Single driver, 14 1-2 hands and over, 1 M. O'Donohoe, 2 L. Mills, 3 C. Ross. Team of driving ponies, 1 D. Morrison. Running horse, 1 Philip Ross. Walking horse, 1 J. H. Bell. Farmer's turnout, 1 E. Millidge. Farmer's single rig, lady driver, 1 Miss McNab.

Cattle—Durham bull, 1 N. Morrison, 2 A. Aitkens, 3 W. Gillis. Holstein bull, 1 D. F. Reid. Yoke of oxen, 1 J. Anderson, 2 Jas. Sabiston, 3 H. Cochrane. Steer, 3 years old, 1 Chas. Matheson, 2 J. Anderson, 3 H. Cochrane. Steer, 2 years old, S. Anderson. Steer, 1 year old, 1 S. Anderson, 2 Mrs. A. Macdonald, 3 A. Calder. Cow or heifer, 1 A. Aitken, 2 W. Gillis. Milch cow, 1 A. Calder, 2 R. Taylor, 3 W. Gillis. Grade cow, 1 S. Anderson, 2 R. Sanders, 3 W. Gillis. Heifer, 1 S. Anderson, 2 J. Scarry, 3 R. Sanders. Heifer, yearling, 1 R. Sanders, 2 A. Calder. Fat ox, steer or cow, 1 W. R. Sutherland, 2 Mrs. J. Macdonald, 3 A. Calder. Grade heifer, 1 Mrs. A. Macdonald, 2 W. Gillis, 3 Mrs. A. Macdonald. Grade bull calf, 1 A. Aitken, 2 W. Gillis, 3 Mrs. A. Macdonald. Grade heifer calf, 1 R. Sanders, 2 Mrs. A. Macdonald, 3 W.

Gillis. Hereford bull, 1 Thos. Peebles. Calf by Lord Dalrymple, 1 D. F. Reid. Grade calf, 1897, 1 R. Sanders. Herd of five cattle, 1 R. Sanders. Grade cow and calf, 1 R. Sanders.

Sheep—Shropshire ram, 1 A. Muckle. South-down ewe, 1 W. McRae, 2 W. Peel. Shropshire ewe, 1 W. McRae, 2 and 3 A. Muckle. Cots-wold ewe, 1 J. Monkman. Leicester ewe, 1 J. Anderson, 2 W. Peel. Ewe, with or without pedigree, 1 G. Ross. Ram and ewe, without pedigree, 1 Jas. Anderson. Ram, without pedigree, 1 Jas. Anderson.

Swine—Berkshire boar, 1 W. Peel, 2 N. Morrison. Berkshire sow, 1 W. Peel, 2 S. Anderson. Berkshire pig, 1 T. Peebles, 2 W. Peel. Chester sow, 1 W. Gibbs. Collection pure bred pigs, 1 W. Peel.

Agricultural Products—Wheat, barley and oats 1 W. Peel, 2 T. Linklater, 3 Jos. Clouston. Red Fyfe wheat, 1 M. J. Reid, 2 Geo. Ross, 3 A. Calder. Wheat, 1 W. Peel, 2 Ed. McKay. Barley, white, 1 T. Linklater, 2 Jos. Clouston, 3 W. Peel. Oats, white, 1 A. Calder, 2 Joseph Clouston, 3 W. Peel. Oats, black, 1 Jos. Clouston, 2 W. Peel.

Domestic Manufactures—Crock of butter, not less than 50 lbs., 1 W. Peel, 2 N. Morrison, 3 John Scarry. Crock of butter, not less than 20 lbs., 1 W. Peel, 2 Alex. Bain, 3 A. Bain. Table butter, roll or stamped, not less than 4 lbs., 1 W. Peel, 2 John McLeod, 3 A. Aitken. Cheese, not less than six lbs., 1 Chas. Ross, 2 G. Kingsberry.

ARGYLE, WOODLANDS AND WOONONA.

This show was held on Oct. 1st. There were 950 entries and prize money to the amount of \$600.

PRIZE LIST.

Roadster Horses—Stallion, 1 West Montgomery. Driving team in harness, over 14 1-2 hands 1 Isaac Scott. Brood mare, with foal by her side, or evidence of having had a foal the past season, 1 Thos. Scott. Gelding or filly, 2 years old, 1 Thos. Scott, 2 J. A. Balfour. Yearling colt, 1 J. A. Balfour, 2 Lipsett. Foal of 1897, 1 Thos. Scott. Saddle horse, 1 A. E. Campbell. Best foal sired by Combination Bill, 1 Alex. Campbell. Best single driver, 1 Isaac Scott, 2 Josiah Scott. Best single driver, 14 1-2 hands or over, 1 Isaac Scott.

Shorthorn Cattle, registered—Bull, aged 3 years or over, 1 W. A. Macdonnell, 2 Albert Scott. Bull, 2 years old, 1 A. E. Hainsworth. Cow, 3 years or over, 1 Jas. Proctor, 2 H. J. Proctor. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 Jas. Proctor.

Grade Cattle—Best milch cow, 1 H. Marchant, 2 A. E. Hainsworth. Best heifer, 2 years old, 1 A. E. Hainsworth, 2 J. A. Jackson. Heifer, 1 year old, H. Proctor, 2 A. E. Hainsworth. Calf of 1897, 1 H. J. Proctor, 2 A. E. Hainsworth. Cattle, any Breed—Yoke oxen, 1 N. Harrop, 2 Thos. Scott. Fat beef beast, 1 D. Lipsett, 2 H.

Marchant. Fat cow, 1 D. Lipsett, 2 H. Proctor.

Sheep, Medium Woolled—Ram, aged, 1 and 2, D. Lipsett. Ram lamb, 1 D. Lipsett. Pair of ewes, 1 A. E. Hainsworth. Pair ewe lambs, 1 and 2 D. Lipsett.

Sheep, Long Woolled—Ram, aged, 1 Geo. J. Doak. Ram lamb, 1 Geo. J. Doak. Pair ewes, 1 and 2 Geo. J. Doak. Pair ewe lambs, 1 A. E. Hainsworth. Fat sheep, any breed, 1 Geo. J. Doak, 2 D. Lipsett.

Any variety of pure bred sheep, except Merino—Pair, ram any age, ewe any age, owned by exhibitor, special by Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba and N. W. T., 1 D. Lipsett.

Swine, Yorkshire, registered—Boar, any age, 1 J. Scott. Sow, any age, 1 J. Scott. Pair spring pigs, 1 J. Scott. Pair, boar any age, sow any age, 1 Sam Scott. Sow bred by T. Greenway, boar bred by Bretheer.

Berkshires, registered—Boar, any age, 1 Sam Scott, 2 D. Lipsett. Sow, any age, 1 S. Scott. Best boar, registered, any breed, any age, 1 J. Scott.

Grades—Boar, any age, 1 H. Proctor. Sow, any age, 1 S. R. Porteous, 2 David Porteous. Pair spring pigs, 1 Sam Scott. Fat pig, any breed, 1 Sam Scott.

Grain—One bushel Red Fyfe wheat, 1 Sam Scott, 2 J. A. Wilson. One bushel White Fyfe wheat, 1 John Lee, 2 T. B. Walker. One bushel wheat, any other variety, other than Red or White Fyfe, 1 T. B. Walker. One bushel of barley, 1 J. A. Wilson, 2 S. Scott. Two bushels white oats, 1 S. R. Porteous, 2 J. Hunter. One bushel field peas, 1 S. R. Porteous, 2 Alex. Campbell. Special by Massey-Harris Co., S. R. Porteous. Two sheaves of Red Fyfe wheat, 1 R. Scott.

Dairy Produce—Crock or firkin of butter, not less than 30 lbs., 1 J. E. Stodgell, 2 George Broadfoot. Print butter, 10 lbs., 1 Mrs. Nat Scott, 2 J. Hunter. One gallon crock butter, 1 John Hogg, 2 Geo. Doak. Three gallon crock butter, 1 John Hallett, 2 Mrs. Nat Scott. Ten lb. crock butter, 1 Geo. J. Doak, 2 Mrs. Nat Scott. Home-made cheese, 1 J. A. Wilson, 2 A. G. Campbell. Factory cheese, 1 J. A. Jackson.

MORRIS.

On Oct. 6 and 7 the annual exhibition of the Morris Agricultural Society was held.

PRIZE LIST.

Clydesdale Horses—Stallion, 1 R. V. Chisholm, 2 H. R. Whitworth. Brood mare, 1 H. R. Whitworth, 2 W. Meiklejohn. Filly or stallion, 1 year, 1 and 2, W. Meiklejohn.

Heavy Draft Horses—Pair to wagon, 1 and 2, H. R. Whitworth. Brood mare, 1 and 2, J. L. Lawrie. Gelding or filly, 1 year, 1 W. J. Brown, 2 Jas. Clubb. Gelding or filly, 2 years,

1 Jas. Clubb, 2 Geo. Moody. Foal, 1897, 1 J. L. Lawrie, 2 A. Halliday.

General Purpose Horses—Pair to wagon, 1 Swain Bros., 2 R. A. Lawrie. Brood mare, 1 G. Moody, 2 K. Preikschat. Gelding or filly, 2 years, 1 J. McMurray, 2 R. A. Lawrie. Gelding or filly, 1 year, 1 K. Preikschat, 2 R. A. Lawrie. Foal, 1897, 1 G. Moody, 2 R. A. Lawrie.

Carriage Horses—Pair to carriage, 1 J. S. Drought. Horse to carriage, 1 H. R. Whitworth, 2 E. Knight. Brood mare, 1 A. Halliday.

Roadsters—Pair to carriage, 1 W. J. Brown. Horse to cart, 1 Louis Kastner, 2 John Lawrie.

Durham Cattle—Bull, aged, 1 James Connery. Bull, 2 years old, 1 G. Moody.

Galloways—J. L. Lawrie had all the prizes in this class.

Holsteins—Bull, aged, 1 John Moore.

Grade Cattle—Milch cow, 3 years, 1 J. Clubb, 2 S. Holland. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 J. Clubb, 2 J. Connery. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 A. Halliday, 2 J. Clubb. Heifer calf, 1897, 1 and 2, J. Clubb. Fat ox, 1 J. Connery, 2 J. Clubb. Fat cow, 1 J. Connery, 2 J. Moody. Herd, 1 J. Connery, 2 E. Knight.

Sheep—Ram, aged, 1 M. Stevenson, 2 F. Julian. Ram, shearling, 1 J. C. Nichols. Ram lamb, 1897, 1 and 2 F. Julian. Pen of ewes, 1 F. Julian, 2 M. Stevenson. Pair ewe lambs, 1 M. Stevenson.

Berkshire Pigs—Sow, over 1 year, 1 H. R. Whitworth, 2 Jas. Lewis. Boar, under 1 year, 1 H. R. Whitworth, 2 Jas. Lewis. Sow, under 1 year, 1 and 2, H. R. Whitworth.

Yorkshire Pigs—Boar, over 1 year, 1 J. Connery.

rather short of previous years records in quantity, but the district was well represented and none of the prize money flung away. James Riddell, M. P. P., judged the sheep, and therefore did not compete. R. D. Foley, as cattle judge, had a heavy task, but did his work well. Morden horses did the trotting for a \$75 purse, Kennedy's Queen beating Ruddell's Fitzsimmons in three straight heats. (See "Among the Farmers" for further notes on this fair and district.)

PRIZE LIST.

General Purpose Horses—Foal of 1897, 1 W. Hanison. Gelding or filly, 2 years old, 1 W. J. Woods, 2 Isaac Campbell. Gelding or filly, 1 year old, 1 A. Bates. Team, 1 W. A. Bates.

Heavy Draft Horses—Brood mare, 1 and 2, J. & A. Morrison. Foal, 1 J. & A. Morrison, 2 A. Bates. Gelding or filly, 1 year old, 1 J. & A. Morrison. Stallion, 2 years old, 1 J. Lapoint. Team, 1 Usher Bros. Gelding or filly, 2 years old, 1 year old and foal, 1 I. Blanchard.

Roadsters—Brood mare, 1 J. W. Johnston, 2 G. A. Jenkins. Foal, 1 J. W. Johnston, 2 G. A. Jenkins. Gelding or filly, 2 years old, 1 J. A. Graham, 2 J. W. Johnston. Gelding or filly, 1 year old, 1 H. Loree, 2 N. Dunn. Stallion, 2 years old, 1 I. Blanchard. Stallion, 1 year old, 1 I. Blanchard. Saddle horse, 1 J. B. Jickling, 2 J. W. Johnston. Single roadster, 1 W. Hardy, 2 J. W. Johnston. Team, 1 S. McClain.

Carriage Horses—Brood mare, 1 D. Baxter. Foal, 1 D. Baxter. Gelding or filly, 2 years old, 1 D. Baxter, 2 J. W. Johnston. Gelding or filly, 1 year old, 1 E. Sterling, 2 W. Hardy. Single driver, 1 J. H. Ferguson.

Coates. Field corn, 1 W. H. Elford, 2 J. W. Johnston. Collection, 1 J. & A. Morrison, 2 H. Coates.

Dairy Products—Firkin of butter, 1 J. A. Graham, 2 R. J. Pritchard. Crock of butter, 1 J. A. Graham, 2 H. Elsey. Table butter, 1 J. & A. Morrison, 2 Geo. Clark.

PILOT MOUND.

This show, held on Oct. 5 and 6, was one of the very best of the season. The buildings, which were wrecked last winter by a wind storm, have been renewed in a most substantial manner. The day was fine, the attendance large, and the stock embraced a good few that have figured at Winnipeg. The competition in nearly every class was keen. The management was excellent, and everything went off well. This is another splendid centre for cattle. Thanks very much to the early enterprise of Messrs. Gordon & Ironside, and both in pure and graded stock the turnout was good. The Hon. T. Greenway, W. Werry, A. Lawson (Thornhill), J. S. Cochrane, R. Blackburn, R. S. Preston, J. Oughton, W. Grogan, P. B. McLaren are exhibitors of more than local fame, and they had plenty of opposition in nearly every case. Grade sires are an unknown quantity in this district, and the quality of the exhibits is improved accordingly. The fine weather did its share in making the show one of the very best ever held here. The entries numbered nearly 1,600, and the local band was in attendance to add to the enjoyment.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draught Horses—Pair horses (mares or geldings) in harness, 1 P. Tomson, 2 E. P. Cavers. Brood mare, 1 W. Werry & Son, 2 J. S. Moffat. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 D. McKinnon. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 W. Werry & Son, 2 W. Tait. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 W. Tait, 2 W. Ritchie. Foal, 1897, 1 W. Werry & Son, 2 H. Elsey.

Agricultural Horses—Pair horses (mares or geldings) in harness, 1 T. Manning, 2 J. Wallace. Brood mare, 1 J. Armstrong, 2 H. Elsey. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 A. B. Whyte, 2 W. Robinson. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 Jos. White, 2 F. McDougall. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 W. Robinson, 2 Jos. White. Foal, 1897, 1 R. Thompson, 2 T. C. Preston.

Carriage Horses, over 15 1-2 hands high—Stallion, 2 years old, 1 Hon. T. Greenway, 2 W. Werry & Son. Brood mare, 1 R. C. Riddell, 2 J. J. Elsey. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 T. Phillips, 2 J. S. Cochrane. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 T. H. Argue, 2 T. W. Stone. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 J. Hare, 2 H. Elsey. Best single driver, 1 D. W. McKinnon. Foal, 1897, 1 R. C. Riddell, 2 J. S. Cochrane.

Roadsters—Pair horses (mares or geldings) in harness, under 15 1-2 hands, 1 A. Lawson, 2 R. S. Preston. Single driver (mare or gelding), under 15 1-2 hands, 1 J. S. Cochrane, 2 A. McWilliams. Saddle horse, any height, 1 Mrs. Taylor, 2 J. G. McLean. Brood mare, 1 W. Robinson, 2 P. B. McLaren. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 M. Oughton, 2 W. Robinson. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 W. R. Thompson, 2 M. Little. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 G. Mutch, 2 D. Ferguson. Foal, 1897, 1 D. Ferguson, 2 J. J. Elsey.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, aged, 1 Hon. Thos. Greenway, 2 Jas. Stuart. Bull, 2 years old, 1 J. S. Moffat. Bull, 1 year old, 2 J. Armstrong. Cow, 3 years old and upwards, 1 and 2, Hon. T. Greenway. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 and 2, Hon. T. Greenway. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 and 2, Hon. T. Greenway. Bull calf, 1 year old, 1 R. S. Preston, 2 Hon. T. Greenway. Bull calf, under six months, 1 J. S. Moffat, 2 Hon. T. Greenway.

Ayrshire Cattle—Bull, aged, 1 J. S. Cochrane. Bull, 1 year old, 1 Hon. T. Greenway. Cow, 3 years old and upwards, 1 J. S. Cochrane, 2 Hon. T. Greenway. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 and 2 Hon. T. Greenway. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 and 2 J. S. Cochrane. Heifer calf, under 1 year, 1 and 2 J. S. Cochrane. Heifer calf, under six months, 1 J. S. Cochrane. Bull calf, under one year, 1 D. Watson. Bull calf, under six months, 1 J. S. Cochrane.



D. McFarlane's Polled Angus Herd, at Oak Lake Exhibition, 1897.

Grade Pigs—Sow, 1 year or over, 1 Jas. Connery. Fat pigs, 1 Jas. Connery.

Agricultural Products—Red Fyfe wheat, 1 J. Lawrie, 2 H. Snarr. Six-rowed barley, 1 L. Marcel, 1 J. Whitehead. White oats, 1 H. Snarr, 2 J. Whitehead. Field peas, 1 J. T. Barclay. Beans, 1 J. Whitehead, 2 J. Gratton. Field corn, 1 J. Gratton, 2 G. Moody. Collection of grain, 1 J. Whitehead.

Seeds—Timothy, 1 H. Snarr, 2 J. Gratton. Flax, 1 J. S. Campbell, 2 J. McMurray.

Plants and Grasses—Collection of flowers in pots, 1 Mrs. Starr, 2 P. Kastner. Collection of wild grasses, 1 T. J. Watts, 2 H. J. McTavish.

Dairy Products—Crock butter, 1 Mrs. Coates, 2 Mrs. Lewis. Butter in rolls, 1 H. J. McTavish, 2 A. Albright. Butter in prints, 1 A. Albright, 2 H. J. McTavish. Factory cheese, 1 J. Gratton. Home-made cheese, 1 G. Moody.

CARMAN.

The Dufferin Agricultural Society held its show at Carman on Oct. 7 and 8. Cold north winds on the second day made the weather anything but pleasant, but the attendance was large. Shorthorn cattle were the best lot perhaps at any fall fair, several prize-winners at Winnipeg being owned here. A. Graham's leading. His bull, Manitoba Chief, is one of the best in Canada, richly bred and always well brought out, so as to do justice to his individual merits. Vegetables are always of the best, farm horses, pigs, grain and butter hard to beat. Many valuable special prizes were competed for and fairly earned. This show was

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, aged, 1 A. Graham, 2 M. Huston. Bull, 2 years old, 1 J. & A. Morrison, 2 T. Hardy. Bull, 1 year old, Usher Bros. Bull calf, 1 J. M. Wallar, 2 J. & A. Morrison. Cow, aged, 1 and 2, A. Graham. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 and 2, A. Graham. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 and 2, J. M. Wallar. Heifer calf, 1 A. Graham, 2 M. Huston. Herd, 1 A. Graham, 2 J. M. Wallar. Herd, under 2 years old, 1 J. M. Wallar. Bull, under 3 years old, 1 J. & A. Morrison. Bull, 2 years old, 1 J. M. Wallar.

Grade and Fat—Cow, 1 D. W. Mills, 2 A. Graham. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 W. H. Elford, 2 W. Bowie. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 A. R. Campbell. Steer, 1 year old, 1 and 2, J. M. Wallar. Fat ox or steer, 1 G. Clark. Pair fat steers, 1 J. M. Wallar.

White-Faced Sheep—Pair ewes, 1 Usher Bros. Shearlings, 1 M. Huston, 2 Usher Bros. Ewe lambs, 1 M. Huston, 2 J. B. Jickling.

Black-Faced Sheep—Ram, aged, 1 R. Anderson. Ram lamb, 1 J. B. Jickling, 2 R. Anderson. Ewes, 1 and 2, J. B. Jickling. Shearlings, 1 J. B. Jickling. Ewe lambs, 1 J. B. Jickling, 2 R. Anderson.

Swine, Berkshires—Boar, aged, 1 E. Leatherdale, 1 M. E. DeMille. Boar of 1897, 1 E. Leatherdale, 2 A. R. Ruth. Boar, any age, 1 E. Leatherdale, diploma.

Yorkshires—Andrew Graham had all the prizes in this class.

Twenty bushels wheat, 1 J. & A. Morrison. Five bushels wheat, 1 J. & A. Morrison, 2 M. McKerrlie. Barley, 1 R. J. Blackwell, 2 C. Kennedy. White oats, J. & A. Morrison, 2 J. W. Johnston. White beans, 1 J. W. Johnston, 2 H.

It is poor economy to buy ordinary tea when Blue Ribbon Black or Green can be had at a reasonable price.

Other Registered Pedigree Stock—Jersey bull, any age, 1 R. Blackburn. Female, any age, 1 and 2 R. Blackburn. Hereford bull, any age, 1 W. Tait. Hereford female, any age, 1 W. Tait. Holstein bull, any age, 1 J. Oughton. Holstein female, any age, 1 J. Oughton.

Grade Cattle—Cow, 3 years old and upwards, 1 W. J. Kester, 2 Jos. Haire. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 R. S. Preston, 2 W. Tait. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 and 2 M. Herron. Heifer calf, under 1 year, 1 R. S. Preston, 2 John Stewart. Heifer calf, under 6 months, 1 J. Elson, 2 R. S. Preston. Steer, 3 years old, 1 Jas. Stewart. Steer, 2 years old, 1 James Stewart. Steer, 1 year old, 1 and 2 M. Herron. Steer calf, under 6 months, 1 R. S. Preston.

Sheep, Shropshire—Ram, shearing or over, 1 Hon. T. Greenway, 2 R. S. Preston. Ram lamb, 1 J. Oughton, 2 W. Trann. Ewe, shearing or over, 1 W. Grogan, 2 Hon. T. Greenway. Ewe lamb, 1 J. Oughton, 2 J. Publow. Best ram, any age, 1 Hon. T. Greenway.

Sheep, Oxford Downs—Ram, shearing or over, 1 P. B. McLaren, 2 Mrs. Taylor. Ram lamb, 1 and 2 P. B. McLaren. Ewe, shearing or over, 1 and 2 P. B. McLaren. Ewe lamb, 1 P. B. McLaren, 2 Mrs. Taylor. Best ram, any age, 1 P. B. McLaren.

Sheep, Leicester—Ram, shearing or over, 1 and 2 Jas. Laidlaw. Ram lamb, 1 and 2 J. Laidlaw. Ewe, shearing or over, 1 and 2 Jas. Laidlaw. Ewe lamb, 1 and 2 Jas. Laidlaw. Best ram, any age, Jas. Laidlaw.

Sheep, Cotswold—Ram lamb, 1 W. Grogan. Ewe, shearing or over, 1 W. Grogan. Ewe lamb, 1 W. Grogan. Best ram, any age, 1 W. Grogan.

Sheep, Grade, Short Wool—Aged ewe, 1 W. Grogan, 2 P. B. McLaren. Ewe lamb, 1 and 2 W. Trann. Shearling ewe, 1 Mrs. Taylor, 2 P. Cram.

Sheep, Grade, Long Wool—Aged ewe, 1 W. Trann, 2 A. Balfour. Ewe lamb, 1 A. Balfour. Shearling ewe, 1 W. Grogan.

Swine, Berkshire, (Pedigreed)—Sow, over 1 year, 1 Hon. T. Greenway, 2 — Herron. Boar, over 1 year, 1 Hon. T. Greenway, D. Watson. Boar, under 1 year, 1 W. Baker, 2 D. Watson. Sow, under 1 year, 1 J. Armstrong, 2 W. Baker. Best boar, any age, 1 Hon. T. Greenway.

Swine, White Chester (Pedigreed)—Sow, over 1 year, 1 R. S. Preston. Boar, under 1 year, 1 and 2 R. S. Preston. Sow, under 1 year, 1 and 2 R. S. Preston. Sow and litter of pigs, under 4 months, 1 R. S. Preston. Best boar, any age, 1 R. S. Preston.

Improved Yorkshires (Pedigreed)—All prizes went to Hon. T. Greenway.

Poland China (Pedigreed)—Sow, over 2 years, 1 and 2 W. Trann. Boar, over 1 year, 1 M. Oughton, 2 W. Trann. Boar, under 1 year, 1 M. Oughton. Sow, under 1 year, 1 W. Trann. Best boar, any age, 1 M. Oughton.

Grain, Seeds, etc.—Two bushels red Fyfe wheat, 1 J. F. Mutch, 2 McKinnon Bros. Two bushels white Fyfe, 1 A. B. White, 2 Mrs. Campbell. One bushel two-rowed barley, 1 G. Bale, 2 A. B. White. One bushel six-rowed barley, 1 Jas. Whyte, 2 Mrs. Campbell. One bushel peas, named, 1 A. McWilliams. One bushel oats, 1 — Baldwin. Half bushel timothy, 1 R. S. Preston. Half bushel flax, 1 Mrs. Taylor, 2 — Baldwin. Half bushel rye, 2 G. Bale.

Dairy Produce—Crock or tub of butter, 25 lbs. or over, 1 U. S. Jory, 2 H. Elsey. Rolled butter, 5 lbs., 3 lbs. each roll, 1 T. C. Preston, 2 R. S. Preston. Table butter, prints, 1 J. Potter, 2 D. Watson. Home-made cheese, 1 Mrs. Taylor, 2 Mrs. Bale. Two loaves bread, home-made, 1 Mrs. W. Baker, 2 Mrs. J. J. Elsey. Two loaves fancy currant bread, home-made, 1

D. Clark 2 E. Seymour. Two lbs. soap, home-made, 1 Mrs. J. Laidlaw, 2 Mrs. Whitten.

SWAN LAKE.

The annual exhibition of the Lorne Agricultural Society was held at Swan Lake on Thursday, Sept. 30. There was a good display of horses, cattle and sheep, and a good attendance of farmers and visitors. A. J. Moore's Hackneys and the Cldyesdale, Mr. McNab's Heir, looked well.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Stallion, 1 A. J. Moore, Brood mare, 1 E. J. Griffith. Team, 1 A. J. Moore. Foal, 1 E. J. Griffith, 2 W. Grogan.

General Purpose Horses—Brood mare, 1 G. B. Gordon, 2 W. Mandsley, 3 W. Couch. Gelding or filly, under three years, 1 J. Elder, 2 W. Sutherland. Gelding or filly, under 2, 1 T. Sanderson, 2 J. Elder. Foal, W. Mandsley, 2 W. Couch, 3 G. B. Gordon. Team, 1 G. H. Couch, 2 J. Stewart.

Drivers—Stallion, 1 A. J. Moore. Mare in harness, 1 B. C. McLaren, 2 J. Stewart, 3 W. Earle. Filly, under 3, 1 and 2 S. Anderson.

Filly, under 2, 1 W. Earle, 2 S. Anderson. Pair in harness, 1 W. E. Baldwin.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, over 2 years, 1 D. Corbett. Bull, under 2 years, 1 B. C. McLaren, 2 J. Elder. Bull calf, 1 D. Corbett. Cow, over 3 years, 1 R. Peters, 2 and 3 D. Corbett. Heifer under 3 years, 1 R. Peters. Heifer under 2 years, 1 R. Peters. Heifer calf, 1 D. Corbett.

Any Pure Breed—Bull, 1 G. H. Couch, 2 C. Carleton. Bull calf, 1 J. Elder.

Grades—Cow, over 3 years, 1 G. B. Gordon, 2 G. H. Couch, 3 E. Hanna. Heifer, under 3 years, 1 G. B. Gordon, 2 A. McArthur, 3 G. B. Gordon. Heifer, under 2 years, 1 D. Corbett, 2 B. C. McLaren, 3 A. McArthur. Heifer calf, 1 D. Corbett, 2 W. Mandsley, 3 J. Elder. Fat steer, 1 and 2, J. Elder. Fat cow, 1 and 2, G. B. Gordon.

Sheep, Long Wools—Aged ram, 1 W. T. Lytle, 2 G. Crawford. Shearling ram, 1 R. Waldie, 2 W. T. Lytle. Aged ewes, 1 R. Waldie, 2 W. T. Lytle. Shearling ewes, 1 R. Waldie, 2 W. T. Lytle. Ewe lambs, 1 R. Waldie, 2 W. T. Lytle. Ram lambs, 1 W. Grogan, 2 R. Waldie.

Sheep, Short Wools—Aged ram, 1 R. Peters, 2 D. Corbett. Shearling ram, 1 R. Peters, 2 W. Drew. Aged ewes, 1 R. Peters, 2 D. Corbett. Shearling ewes, 1 and 2 R. Peters. Ewe lambs, 1 D. Corbett, 2 W. Drew. Ram lambs, 1 and 2 D. Corbett.

Swine, Berkshires—Boar, under 1 year, 1 G. Crawford. Sow, over 1 year, 1 J. Elder. Sow, under 1 year, 1 J. Elder. Sow, under 6 months, 1 W. Grogan, 2 G. Crawford.

Swine, any Pure Breed—Boar, under 1 year, 1 W. Grogan. Sow, over 1 year, 1 W. Grogan. Sow, under 1 year, 1 and 2 J. Elder. Sow, under 6 months, 1 W. Grogan.

Roots and Grain—Red Fyfe, 1 J. Jameson, 2 T. Sanderson. White Fyfe, 1 J. Hamilton. Oats, white, 1 W. E. Baldwin, 2 J. Hamilton. Oats, black, 1 T. Sanderson, 2 J. Elder. Peas, W. Mandsley. Flax, 1 W. E. Baldwin. Bushel of potatoes, 1 G. B. Gordon, 2 J. Jameson. Collection of potatoes, 1 J. C. Fleming, 2 E. Hanna. Swede turnips, 1 J. Labossiere, 2 W. H. Holland. Mangolds, 1 J. Labossiere, 2 A. Labossiere.

Dairy Produce—Fancy butter, 1 Mr. Holland, 2 G. Crawford. Table butter, 1 R. Blair, 2 T. Sanderson. Firkin butter, 1 E. Hanna, 2 T. Sanderson. Factory cheese, 1 C. Burrows. Home-made cheese, 1 Mr. Sutherland, 1 E. Hanna.

CANNINGTON MANOR.

The tenth annual exhibition of the East Moose Mountain Agricultural Society was held at Cannington Manor on Sept. 30. The day was fine and bright, but the prairie fires in the vicinity affected the attendance. Quality, not quantity, was the order in all the exhibits. On another page is shown a snap shot of the grounds taken during the fair.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 W. S. Kidson, 2 T. E. Watson. Team, 1 S. Fries, 2 D. Campbell. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 F. L. Neish, 2 H. Cooke. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 H. Cooke, 2 J. Moore. Filly or gelding, one year old, 1 R. Hume, 2 H. Cooke. Foal of 1897, 1 W. Kidson, 2 T. E. Watson.

General Purpose Horses—Brood mare and foal, 1 H. Randell, 2 T. P. Joyce. Team, 1 H. Cooke, 2 P. Cooke. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 J. Humphreys, 2 W. Appleton. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 T. P. Joyce, 2 H. Cope. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 T. P. Joyce. Foal of 97, 1 N. G. Davis & Sons, 2 H. Randell.

Roadsters and Carriage Horses—Brood mare and foal, 1 Mrs. Mattly. Driving team, 1 G. S. Page, 2 J. H. Clements. Single driver, 1 H. Payne, 2 A. L. Bellhouse. Saddle mare or gelding, 1 Mrs. Pigott, 2 R. Purser. Mare or gelding, 3 years old, 1 Davis & Sons, 2 H. Cooke. Mare or gelding, 2 years old, 1 H. Cooke, 2 R. Hume. Mare or gelding, 1 year old, 1 H. Ruthenford. Foal of 1897, 1 Mrs. Mattly, 2 C. C. Price. Team, 14 1-2 hands, 1 H. Becton, 2 W. W. Peters.

Thoroughbred Cattle—J. Cheyne had all the prizes in this class.

Grade Cattle—Cow, calved since last show, 1 J. Cheyne, 2 T. L. Neish. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 T. L. Neish, 2 J. Cheyne. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 T. L. Neish, 2 J. Cheyne. Steer, 1 year old, 1 G. Husband, 2 Pigott Bros. Steer calf, 1 T. P. Joyce. Heifer calf, 1 and 2 J. Cheyne. Best cow and calf, any breed, 1 J. Cheyne, 2 T. L. Neish. Calf raised by hand, 1 Pigott Bros., 2 G. Husband.

Dairy Cattle—Cow, 1 H. Robertson, 2 J. Hindmarch. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 and 2, J. F. Hindmarch. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 and 2, J. F. Hindmarch. Calf, raised by hand, 1 J. F. Hindmarch, 2 J. Humphreys. Bull calf, pure bred, 1 J. F. Hindmarch, 2 H. B. Brockman.

Sheep, Long Wool—Ram, 1 J. Boak, 2 P. Cooke. Two ewes, 1 H. Cope, 2 J. Boak. Ram lamb, 1 W. Kidson, 2 H. Cope. Ewe lamb, 1 H. Cope, 2 W. Kidson.

Sheep, Short Wool—Ram, 1 W. Kidson, 2 R. Gibson. Two ewes, 1 R. Gibson, 2 W. Kidson. Ram lamb, 1 R. Gibson, 2 J. Moore. Ewe lamb, 1 W. Kidson, 2 R. Gibson.

Swine—Berkshire sow, 1 T. Watson. Pigs, under 8 months, 1 T. Watson, 2 J. F. Hindmarch. Pen of four pigs, 1 T. Watson, 2 W. Appleton.

Butter—Package 10 lbs. or over, 1 R. Gibson, 2 J. F. Hindmarch, 3 N. H. Ballam. Three-lb. rolls or prints, 1 R. Gibson, 2 J. Kidd, 3 J. Cheyne. Dish in the grain, 1 H. McNeil, 2 T. Hales, 3 J. Cheyne.

Grain—Red Fyfe wheat, 1 C. H. Clements, 2 J. A. Clements, 3 J. Cheyne. Any other variety, 1 — Clements, 2 T. Hales. White oats, 1 H. Cope, 2 R. Hume. Black oats, 1 C. H. Clements, 2 T. Hales. Barley, 6-rowed, 1 J. Cheyne, 2 P. Cooke. Barley, 2-rowed, 1 W. H. Ballam. Peas, 1 F. Whitlock, 2 J. A. Clements. Rye, 1 T. Hales, 2 J. Moore. Flax, 1 J. Moore, 2 T. Hales.

CLEARWATER.

This fair, held on October 1st, like a good many others this fall, was badly shrunk by the attention necessarily given to threshing, a number of gangs busy all round preventing many people from getting to the show. There is no proper show ground, and a fierce southwestern gale, with blinding sand and dust, made it impossible to hold the stock on the ground once they had been judged. The competition was as a rule very limited, the Lawrence herd of 40 having the field all to themselves in cattle, and several other things getting the same advantage, owing to the lack of competition. Roots and vegetables were well contested as a rule.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draught Horses—Pair of horses or mares in harness, 1 W. Werry & Son. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 Hec. McKellar, 2 Dan McKinnon. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 R. H. Robinson. Foal, 1897, 1 D. McTavish, 2 W. Werry & Son.

Agricultural Horses. Pair of horses or mares in harness, 1 Thos. Webb. Brood mare, 1 Thos. Webb, 2 Bert Thompson. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 Jos Lawrence, 2 R. H. Robinson. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, Robt. Thompson, 2 H. McKellar. Foal, 1897, 1 Robt. Thompson, 2 J. Taylor.

Carriage Horses—Pair, 16 hands or over, mares or geldings, 1 W. Werry & Son, 2 E. J. Downie. Single driver, 16 hands or over, gelding or mare, 1 D. Watson, 2 R. Rogers. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 Thos. Phillips, 2 J. S. Cochrane. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 T. H. Argue. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 H. H. Elsey. Foal, 1897, 1 J. S. Cochrane.

Roadsters—Pair in harness, under 16 hands, 1 Rev. A. W. Woods, 2 R. H. Robinson. Single driver, gelding or mare, under 16 hands, 1 Jos. Lawrence, 2 J. S. Cochrane. Brood mare, 1 P. B. McLaren, 2 R. H. Robinson. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 and 2 R. H. Robinson. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 T. W. Stone. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 P. B. McLaren. Foal, 1897, 1 Duncan Ferguson, 2 J. J. Elsey. Saddle horse, 1 John Taylor, 2 R. Rogers.

Shorthorn Cattle—All prizes went to J. Lawrence, the only competitor.

Ayrshires—All prizes went to J. S. Cochrane's herd, except for bull under 1 year, won by D. Watson.

Grade Cattle—J. Lawrence had all the prizes in this class. Best milch cow, any class, 1 J. S. Cochrane, 2 P. B. McLaren.

Sheep, Long Wool Leicesters—Jas. Laidlaw had all prizes in this class, as also Long Wool Sheep, any breed.

Sheep, Short Wool Oxford Downs—All prizes in this class were awarded to P. B. McLaren.

Sheep, Short Wool, Any Breed—Ram lamb, 1 W. L. Trann. Pair shearing ewes, 1 Mrs. Taylor. Pair ewe lambs, 1 W. L. Trann, 2 Mrs. Taylor. Pen, ram and 2 ewes, 1 W. L. Trann.

Swine, Berkshire—Sow, over 1 year, 1 Thos. Webb. Boar, over 1 year, 1 D. Watson, 2 Thos. Webb. Sow, under 1 year, 2 Jos. Lawrence.

Swine, Large Yorkshire—J. Lawrence captured all the prizes in this class.

Swine, Poland China—W. L. Trann had all prizes in this class, as well as in Any Other Breed of Swine.

Grain, Seeds, etc.—Two bushels of Red Fife wheat, 1 H. McKellar, 2 E. A. Graves. Two bushels White Fife wheat, 1 P. B. McLaren, 2 W. L. Trann. Two bushels of any other variety, named, 1 Geo. Bale. Half bushel flax seed, 1 H. McKellar, 2 P. B. McLaren. Peck of beans, 1 Mrs. Taylor, 2 P. B. McLaren.

Dairy Produce—Crock or tub of butter, 20 lbs., 1 Mrs. Taylor, 2 H. H. Elsey, 3 Mrs. Hicks. Crock or tub of butter, 50 lbs., 1 D. Watson. Two rolls of butter 3 lbs each roll, 1 Mrs. Taylor, 2 H. H. Elsey. Table butter, prints, 1 lb. each, 1 D. Watson, 2 Mrs. Hicks, 3 Mrs. Taylor. Home-made cheese, 1 Mrs. Taylor.

EMERSON.

The 16th annual show of the Emerson Agricultural Society was held at Emerson on Oct.

14th and 15th. The second day was rather cool, but notwithstanding this a goodly number of people were in attendance. The exhibits were more numerous than heretofore and of a better quality, more especially live stock and vegetables. D. Fraser & Sons and E. Davis were the principal exhibitors in Shorthorn and Grade cattle, as also was the former in Southdowns and Shropshires, and Poland China swine. W. A. Scott won all the prizes for Ayrshires. E. Vance was the principal prize-winner in Dorsetshire sheep and Chester White swine.

PRIZE LIST.

Draught Horses—Stallion, any age, 1 E. Vance, 2 W. Robinson. Brood mare, 1 D. Fraser & Sons. Team, 1 D. Wright, 2 R. Kissick. Foal, 1 D. Fraser & Sons. Two-year-old colt, 1 R. Curran, 2 R. Kissick.

General Purpose Horses—Brood mare, 1 J. F. Dupuis, 2 W. H. Gunn. Two-year-old colt, 1 Wm. Lendrum, 2 J. Collins. Colt, one year old, 1 G. Pocock. Foal, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 Alf. Wilson. Team, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 R. Kissick.

Carriage Horses—Stallion, 1 G. Walton, 2 E. Robert. Team, 1 Jas. Vanwhort. Gelding or filly, 3 years old, 1 D. Fraser & Sons. Gelding or filly, 2 years old, 1 E. Davis, 2 J. Collins. Gelding or filly, 1 year old, 1 D. Fraser & Sons. Carriage horse, 1 J. W. MacDonald, 2 J. F. Dupuis. Foal, 1 John Bois, 2 W. H. Gunn.

Roadsters—Stallion, 1 Jas. Vanwhort, 2 R. Hamilton. Brood team, 1 E. F. Bucknam, 2 J. MacDonald. Pair roadsters, 1 D. H. McFadden, 2 G. Walton. Roadster, 1 P. A. Robinson, 2 E. Davis. Roadster, 3 years old, 1 J. W. MacDonald, 2 R. Hamilton. Roadster, 2 years old, 1 T. Rehill. Foal, 1 E. F. Bucknam, 2 J. W. MacDonald.

Cattle, Shorthorns—Bull, any age, 1 E. Davis. Bull, 2 years old, 1 D. Fraser & Sons. Bull calf, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 E. Davis. Cow, any age, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 E. Davis. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 E. Davis. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 D. Fraser & Sons. Heifer calf, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 E. Davis. Herd, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 E. Davis.

Ayrshires—W. A. Scott took all prizes in this class.

Holsteins—Bull, 1 J. Collins. Cow, 1 J. Collins, 2 T. Rehill. Herd, 1 J. Collins.

Dairy Cattle—Bull, 1 J. W. MacDonald, 2 J. Fancey. Cow, any age, 1 D. McArthur, 2 J. W. MacDonald. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 D. McArthur. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 D. Wright.

Grade Cattle for Beef—Milch cow, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 E. Davis. D. Fraser & Sons took all other prizes in this class.

Grade Cattle—Milch cow, 1 Jacob Young, 2 E. Davis. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 J. F. Dupuis, 2 J. Young. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 E. Davis. Heifer calf, 1 D. Fraser & Sons.

Sheep, Southdowns—D. Fraser & Sons took all prizes in this class.

Shropshires—Aged ram, 1 Jas. Massie. Ram lamb, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 J. Massie. Aged ewe, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 J. Massie. Shearling ewes, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 J. Massie. Ewe lambs, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 J. Massie. Ram, any age, 1 J. Massie.

Dorsets—E. Vance took all the prizes in this class.

Swine—Berkshire boar under one year, 1 W. A. Scott.

Poland Chinas—D. Fraser & Sons took all the prizes in this class.

Chester Whites—Boar, one year or over, 1 E. Vance. Boar, under one year, 1 E. Vance, 2 Jas. Lovering. Sow, one year or over, 1 Jas. Lovering, 2 D. Fraser & Sons. Sow, under one year, 1 E. Vance, 2 Jas. Lovering. Sow and litter of pigs, 1 E. Vance, 2 Jas. Lovering. Best boar, any age, 1 E. Vance.

Grade Swine—Sow, one year or over, 1 D. Fraser & Sons, 2 W. A. Scott. Sow, under one year, 1 W. A. Scott. Sow and sucking pig, 1 W. A. Scott.

Grain—Fife wheat, 1 Jos. Bois, 2 R. Kissick. Oats, 1 Mrs. Bachelor. Barley, 1 R. Kissick. Peas, 1 W. Hasset. Beans, 1 D. Wright, 2 R. Curran. Corn, 1 D. Wright, 2 A. Colby. Flax seed, 1 Mrs. Batchelor, 2 D. Fraser & Sons.

Dairy Produce—Tub or crock of butter, 1 D. Wright, 2 J. P. Bucknam, 3 J. F. Dupuis. Five lbs. butter in print or roll, 1 D. McArthur, 2 J. P. Bucknam, 3 J. Young. Honey in comb, 1 T. C. Scott, 2 C. Empson, 3 Jas. Duncan. Strained honey, 1 Mrs. Henderson, 2 T. C. Scott, 3 Jas. Duncan.

NEEPAWA.

The Beautiful Plains Agricultural Society has added another to its long list of successful shows. The weather was fine, and the town's brass band was on hand to help entertain the crowd of visitors. Several of the local merchants had stands in the hall to show goods, and the exhibits were very numerous; the quality up to, and sometimes beyond, the old standard. F. C. Harris, an old time champion in wheat, again got there, winning the Union Bank's special prize for 10 bushels. The collection of potatoes and grasses by G. S. McGregor, of Mekiwin, was, as usual, first-class. A prize offered by R. S. Ennis for bread from his flour made an exciting competition. J. A. McGill is the only Winnipeg winner we noticed at this fair. T. J. Munroe, son of D. Munroe, was in it for the best heavy draft team.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Stallion, 3 years and over, 1 S. McLean, 2 J. W. Drysdale. Best team, 1 T. J. Munroe, 2 J. W. Jackson. Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 J. W. Drysdale, 2 J. Crawford. Foal of 1897, 1 J. Crawford. Filly or gelding, foal of 1895, 1 O. E. Reilly. Filly or gelding, foal of 1896, 1 S. McLean.

Agricultural Horses—Best team, 1 John Gibson, 2 A. Park. Brood mare, foal at foot, 1 John Hall, 2 P. Dempsey. Foal of 1897, 1 John Hall, 2 P. Dempsey. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 Geo. Brydon, 2 Walter Card. Filly or gelding, foal of 1895, 1 S. McLean, 2 J. Hall. Filly or gelding of 1896, 1 Richard Halpenny, 2 R. Johnston.

Carriage Horses—Stallion, 3 years and over, 1 Hugh Stewart, 2 J. W. Jackson. Best team, 15 3-4 hands or over, 1 Jos. Ralph, 2 Milton Halpenny. Foal of 1897, 1 Geo. Plunkett, 2 Walter Card. Filly or gelding, 3 years old, 1 James E. Walker. Filly or gelding, foal of 1895, 1 J. H. Irwin. Single mare or gelding in harness, 1 and 2 Robt. Porter.

Roadsters—Best team 15 3-4 hands and under, 1 J. H. Irwin, 2 R. C. Ennis. Brood mare, foal at foot, 1 J. Hall, 2 J. W. Pattison. Foal of 1897, 1 J. Hall, 2 F. Roleau. Three year old filly or gelding, 1 J. H. Layng. Filly or gelding, foal of 1895, 1 T. J. Connell, 2 W. Card. Filly or gelding of 1896, 1 Rev. R. Paterson, 2 R. Johnston. Single mare or gelding in harness, 1 P. Dempsey, 2 S. Benson.

Miscellaneous—Saddle horse, 1 P. Gosling, 2 R. Hamilton. Saddle pony, boy riders, 1 Wm. Ducklow, 2 W. H. Collum. Walking team, 1 W. F. Sirett, 2 M. Halpenny. Best lady driver, 1 J. H. Irwin, 2 J. Milne. Best foal of 1897, from Golden King, 1 W. Card.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 2 years and over, 1 J. E. Walker, 2 P. B. Robb. Bull, 1 year old, 1 R. Scott, 2 T. Roberts. Bull calf of 1897, 1 R. Scott. Cow, any age, 1 R. Scott. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 R. Scott. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 R. Scott, 2 P. B. Robb. Heifer calf of 1897, 1 R. Scott, 2 P. B. Robb. Herd, pure bred bull and 3 females, 1 R. Scott.

Ayrshire—Bull, 1 M. Halpenny.

Grade Cattle—Milch cow, any age, 1 D. McNab, 2 P. B. Robb. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 P. B. Robb, 2 R. Scott. Heifer, one year old, 1 P. B. Robb. Heifer calf, 1 P. B. Robb. Yoke working oxen, 1 A. McConaghy. Fattest ox, steer, cow or heifer, 1 A. McConaghy, 2 R. Scott. Pair steers, 2 years old, 1 A. McConaghy.

Swine, Berkshires—Boar, one year or over, 1 J. Laidler, 2 J. A. McGill. Sow, 1 year or over, 1 J. A. McGill, 2 J. M. Ewens. Boar, under one year, 1 J. A. McGill, 2 J. Laidler. Sow, under one year, 1 J. M. Ewens, 2 J. A. McGill. Sow and litter under 6 months, 1 J. Laidler.

Grade Pigs—Sow, one year or over—1 and 2, W. Pring.

Sheep, Shropshire—Ram, any age, pure bred, 1 D. Coulter, Jr.

Cotswolds—Ram, 1 J. A. McGill. Pair ewes, aged, 1 J. W. Jackson, 2 J. A. McGill. Pair ewe lambs, 1 D. Coulter, Jr., 2 J. A. McGill.

Grain—Ten bushels Red Fyfe wheat, grown in County of Beautiful Plains, 1 F. C. Harris, 2 P. Dunsmore. Four bushels Red Fyfe, 1 S. McCurdy, 2 F. C. Harris. Four bushels White Fyfe, 1 G. Brydon. Two bushels black oats, 1 G. S. McGregor. Two bushels white oats, 1 W. Miller, 2 P. Dunsmore. Two bushels peas, 1 J. H. Irwin. Two bushels six-rowed barley, 1 W. Nelson, 2 R. Doak. Two bushels two-rowed barley, 1 P. Dunsmore. Sheaf of timothy, 1 J. B. Govenlock, 2 W. Brydon. One doz. ripe ears of sweet corn, 1 A. F. Hutchison, 2 J. Wakefield. Collection of native grasses, 1 G. S. McGregor. Brome grass, 1 G. S. McGregor, 2 A. Watt.

Seeds—Half bushel timothy seed, 1 J. B. Govenlock, 2 J. H. Irwin.

Dairy Products—Keg butter, not less than 20 lbs., 1 J. H. Irwin, 2 R. Buchanan. Ten lbs. butter in rolls, 1 Jno. Milne, 2 W. Nelson. Five lbs. butter in prints, 1 J. H. Irwin, 2 John Milne. Cheese, not less than 10 lbs., 1 J. M. Jamieson, 2 W. Perry. Cheese, factory, 1 Strathclair Cheese Factory, 2 Oakleaf Cheese Factory. Best exhibit of creamery butter, tub, 1 and 1-2 lb. prints, 1 Geo. Hamilton.

BIRTLE.

The 16th annual exhibition of the Birtle Agricultural Society was held on Sept. 30. Premier Greenway and Provincial Secretary Mickle were visitors, and their presence caused a number to attend, who otherwise would not have left their threshing and marketing. The display of live stock showed improved breeding. The exhibit of roots and vegetables were exceptionally good. Alex. Cumming, Rossburn, and Gen. Wilkinson, Birtle, were the principal exhibitors in horses, cattle and sheep.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Span, 3 years old or upward, 1 S. Laidman, 2 and 3 C. S. Shepherd. Brood mare, 1 and 2 W. Sherritt. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 A. Cumming, 2 Gen. Wilkinson. Filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 W. Sherritt. Foal, 1897, 1 W. Sherritt.

General Purpose Horses—Span, 1 A. Seebach, 2 J. Brown, 3 C. Shepherd. Brood mare, 1 W. Lidster, 2 A. Cumming. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 A. Cumming. Filly or gelding, one year old, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 A. Cumming. Foal, 1897, 1 R. Taylor, 2 A. Cumming.

Carriage Horses—1 J.A. Rice, 2 Indian School, 3 J. F. Leavens. Brood mare, 1 Indian School, 2 J. F. Leavens. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 R. Taylor, 2 F. McMurray. Filly or gelding, one year old, 1 W. Patterson, 2 H. Hamilton. Foal, 1897, 1 W. D. Webster, 2 Indian School. Single driver, over 15 1-2 hands high, 1 J. Neil, 2 J. Leavens, 3 A. Burgess. Saddle horse, 1 T. Yeandle, 2 J. M. Stewart.

Pure Bred Cattle, Shorthorns—Bull, 2 years or upwards, 1 Gen. Wilkinson. Cow, giving milk, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 N. Wilkinson. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 A. Cumming. Heifer, yearling, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 A. Cumming. Heifer calf, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 N. Wilkinson. Herd, 1 Gen. Wilkinson.

Grade Cattle—Cow, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 A. Cumming. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 W. Cooksley. Heifer, yearling, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 J. M. Stewart. Heifer calf, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 W. Sherritt. Dairy cow, 1 A. Cumming.

Pure Bred Cattle—Bull, 2 years or upwards, 1 A. Cumming, 2 W. Patterson. Bull, 1 year or upwards, 1 T. H. McMurray. Cow, giving milk, 1 and 2 A. Cumming. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 A. Cumming, 2 F. W. McMurray. Heifer, 1 year, 1 A. Cumming. Heifer calf, 1897, 1 and 2, A. Cumming. Bull calf, 1897, 1 and 2 A. Cumming. Herd, A. Cumming. Fat animal, 1 and 3, J. M. Stewart, 2 Gen. Wilkinson. Sweepstake prize, bull, 1 Gen. Wilkinson.

Sheep—Aged ram, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 T. H. McMurray. Ram lamb, 1 A. Cumming. Pair

ewes, 1 Gen. Wilkinson, 2 Wm. Sherritt. Pair ewe lambs, 1 A. Cumming, 2 W. Sherritt.

Swine, Pure Bred—Boar, 1 W. Lidster. Pair of 1897 pigs, 1 W. Lidster.

Seed Grain—Red Fyfe wheat, 1 B. Dutton, 2 J. B. Hodgson. White Fyfe wheat, 1 B. Dutton, 2 A. Burgess. Bushel peas, 1 and 2 J. Brown. Peck flax, 1 and 2 J. Brown.

Dairy Products—Roll of butter, 1 and 2 Miss Larcombe. Tub or crock of dairy butter, 1 A. Cumming, 2 Miss Larcombe. Creamery butter, 1 and 2 Birtle Dairy Co. Cheese, 1 and 2 B. Dutton.

STRATHCLAIR.

October 8th was the date upon which the annual fall exhibition was held at this place. The weather was somewhat unsettled, which no doubt prevented a number from going into town. However, the attendance was good, and the exhibits were up to the mark.

PRIZE LIST.

Agricultural Horses—Agricultural team, 1 A. Leeson, 2 N. Morrison. Brood mare, 1 J. E. Morgan, 2 G. Blank. Filly, 2 years, 1 N. Morrison, 2 R. Leeson. Filly, 1 year, 1 E. Burnell, 2 R. Blank. Foal, 1897, 1 J. E. Morgan, 2 Mrs. H. Harrison.

General Purpose Horses—Team, 1 A. McDonald, 2 G. Blank. Brood mare, 1 J. P. Tully, 2 R. Blank. Filly, 2 years, 1 J. E. Morgan, 2 R. Craig. Filly, 1 year, 1 G. Blank, 2 P. Whodoo.

Roadsters and Carriage Horses—Carriage team, 1 A. Campbell, 2 P. Whodoo. Buggy horse, 1 W. Harry, 2 W. Moffatt. Saddle horse, 1 W. Moffatt, 2 N. Morrison. Team of drivers, 1 H. Roberts, 2 A. R. Sutherland. Brood mare, 1 and 2 N. Morrison. Gelding or filly, 2 years old, 1 and 2 J. E. Morgan. Gelding or filly, 1 year old, 1 J. E. Morgan, 2 N. Morrison. Foal, 1897, 1 J. E. Morgan, 2 N. Morrison. Saddle pony, under 14 1-2 hands, 1 N. Morrison, 2 A. McIntyre.

Lady rider, 1 E. Burnell, 2 T. C. Moffatt. Gentleman rider, 1 W. Thompson, 2 A. R. Sutherland. Boy rider, 1 B. Moffatt, 2 A. Moffatt. Hitch and go, half-mile, single, to buggy, 1 W. Moffatt, 2 R. Hogarth.

Shorthorn Cattle. Pedigreed cow, 1 Wm. Campbell, 2 E. Burnell. Pedigreed calf, 1897, 1 W. Campbell, 2 E. Burnell. Pedigreed bull, 1 W. Campbell, 2 C. Winston.

Grade Cattle—Cow, 1 and 2, C. Winston. Heifer, 2 years, 1 and 2 T. C. Moffatt. Heifer, 1 year, 1 and 2 E. Burnell. Calf, 1897, 1 T. C. Moffatt, 2 D. M. Ross. Herd, 1 C. Winston. Yoke of working oxen, 1 C. Winston. Yoke of yearling steers, 1 E. Burnell.

Sheep—John Craig was the principal prizewinner in this class.

Swine—Henry Roberts carried off nearly all the prizes.

Grain—In this class honors were divided between Neil Murachy and A. McLean.

Dairy Products—Tub butter, 50 lbs., 1 Mrs. J. Flett, 2 Mrs. P. McTavish. Tub butter, 25 lbs., 1 Mrs. J. Flett, 2 Mrs. P. McTavish. Print butter, 1 Mrs. H. Harrison, 2 Mrs. C. Winston. Home-made cheese, 1 Mrs. T. C. Moffatt, 2 Mrs. A. M. Wilson. Factory cheese, 1 H. Roberts.

MINNEDOSA.

This fair, on the 7th and 8th of October, had boisterous weather, which told against the attendance. Most of the horses were very ordinary; the cattle and sheep also were deficient. Pigs were good. Vegetables excellent.

PRIZE LIST.

Horses—Span carriage, 1 R. Porter. Single driver, 1 W. Harry. Saddle, 1 E. Hole, 2 Jas. Ross.; com., A. Cameron. Saddle pony, 1 S. McLean, 2 E. Hole. Walking team, in harness, 1 W. Tremaine, 2 Robertson Bros.

Draught Horses—Stallion, 2 years, 1 W. Young. Brood mare, 1 N. Cameron, 2 H. Wark. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 and 2 Robertson Bros., com., J. Tomlinson. Filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 S. McLean, 2 N. Cameron. Sucking colt, 1 N. Cameron, 2 Robertson Bros.

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I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of weakened manhood who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it, and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime of happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 2047, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a plain sealed envelope. 1883



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Maps of City and Province, Homestead Regulations, Land Offices and Agents, Mining Regulations, Cattle Quarantine, Duty Etc. Time Tables, S.S. Sailings, Fares, Distances, Etc.

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General Purpose Horses—Span, in harness, 1 H. Gourlay, 2 Robertson Bros. Brood mare, 1 H. Gourlay, 2 L. N. Jackson. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 S. McLean, 2 G. Kitson. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 H. Gourlay, 2 Robertson Bros.; com., W. Young. Foal, 1 H. Gourlay, 2 L. N. Jackson; com., J. H. Hole.

Roadsters—Span, 1 R. C. Ennis. Brood mare, 1 K. Murray, 2 H. Cameron. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 T. J. Connell, 2 H. Cameron. Foal, 1 N. Cameron, 2 L. N. Jackson.

Cattle, Shorthorns—Bull, any age, 1 K. Murray, 2 E. Hole. Bull, 2 years, 1 T. D. Taylor. Bull, 1 year, 1 T. D. Taylor. Bull calf, 1 T. D. Taylor, 2 J. H. Hole. Cow, 3 years or upwards, 1 E. Hole, 2 T. D. Taylor. Heifer, 2 years, 1 E. Hole. Heifer, 1 year, 1 T. D. Taylor, 2 D. T. Taylor. Heifer calf, 1 E. Hole, 2 T. D. Taylor.

Grades—Cow, any age, 1 J. Stewart, 2 D. B. Ross; com., H. Cameron. Heifer, 2 years, 1 and 2 D. B. Ross; com., H. Cameron. Heifer, 1 year, and 2 H. Cameron; com., K. Murray. Shorthorn herd, 1 E. Hole, 2 T. D. Taylor.

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Swine, Pure Bred—Boar, any age, 1, James Ewens, 2 and com., L. N. Jackson. Sow, any age, 1 and J. Ewens. Sow and litter, 1 J. Ewens. Pen of spring pigs, 1 and 2 L. N. Jackson; com., J. Ewens.

Grade sow, any age, 1 J. Ewens.

Grain and Seeds—Red Fyfe wheat, 1 E. Hole, 2 J. Ross. Collection of grain, 1 J. Ralston, 2 H. Rose. White Fyfe, 1 J. Ralston, 2 E. Hole. Barley, 1 J. Ralston, 2 E. H. Sharpe. Peas, 1 J. Graham. White oats, 1 J. Ross, 2 J. Ralston. Black oats, 1 J. Ralston.

Dairy Produce—Tub or crock of farm dairy butter, 1 Mrs. D. B. Ross, 2 J. Ralston; com., Mrs. D. D. Smith. Table butter, farm dairy, 1 S. Adams, 2 Mrs. Robt. Porter; com., Mrs. K. Murray. Home-made cheese, 1 H. Rose, 2 J. Tomlinson.

SHOAL LAKE.

At the Shoal Lake exhibition, held Oct. 13, there was a splendid exhibit of horses and cattle. The Farmer purposed getting a snap shot of the stock parade, which was to have been held, but the judging was too late to permit of it. Menzies Bros., A. Cumming, J. E. Morgan, and J. Menzies were the principal exhibitors of live stock, and some splendid animals were shown. Roots and vegetables made a good exhibit; the quality was A1 and there was a large display. Poultry was a keen class, there being more shown than has been the case for years.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Team, 1 and 2, C. Lamont, 3 J. Menzies. Brood mare, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 C. Lamont. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 A. Cumming, 2 Menzies Bros. Filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 J. Menzies, 2 R. Craik. Foal, 1 and 2, Menzies Bros.

General Purpose Horses—Team, 1 A. McDonald, 2 D. Menzie, 3 A. McLean. Brood mare, 1 Collis & DeWinton, 2 J. E. Morgan. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 R. Craik, 2 J. E. Morgan. Filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 and 2 A. Cumming. Foal, 1 C. Lamont, 2 A. Cumming. Walking team, 1 D. J. McDonald.

Roadsters—Team, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 D. McLean. Brood mare, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 D. McLean. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 A. Cumming, 2 J. E. Morgan. Filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 A. McLean, 2 J. E. Morgan. Foal, 1 R. Craik, 2 Menzies Bros.

Carriage Horses—Team, 1 A. Campbell, 2 D. J. McDonald. Brood mare, 1 Collis & DeWinton, 2 W. E. Harrison. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 R. Taylor, 2 A. Campbell. Foal, 1 J. E. Morgan, 2 W. E. Harrison.

Saddle horse, under 14 1-2 hands, 1 A. McLean, 2 C. Watson.

Saddle horse, 14 1-2 hands or over, 1 Collis & DeWinton, 2 W. Moffatt.

Single driver, 1 John Neil, 2 Menzies Bros.

Trotting horse, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 J. Neil.

Special Prizes—Colt from "General Lee," J. E. Morgan. Colt from "Prince Rupert," J. E. Morgan. Colt from "Lalu," C. Lamont. Colt from "Kintyre Hero," A. Cumming. Colt from "Canute," Menzies Bros. Colt from "Wawanosh Chief," Menzies Bros. Six colts from one stallion, Menzies Bros.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, any age, 1 J. Menzies, 2 Menzies Bros. Bull calf, 1 and 2 J. Menzies. Cow, 1 A. Cumming, 2 J. Menzies. Heifer, 2 years, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 A. Cumming. Heifer calf, 1 and 2 J. Menzies. Herd, 1 J. Menzies.

Other Thoroughbred Cattle—Bull, 1 C. Lamont, 2 D. McLean. A. Cumming had all the other prizes in this class.

Grade Cattle—Cow, 1 and 2 J. Menzies. Herd, 1 J. Menzies. Heifer, 2 years, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 D. McLean. Heifer, yearling, 1 J. Menzies, 2 D. McLean. Calf, 1 J. Menzies, 2 D. McLean. Steer, yearling, 1 J. Menzies, 2 D. McLean.

Beef Cattle—Fat ox or steer, 1 J. Menzies. Fat heifer, 1 J. Menzies, 2 D. McLean.

Sheep, long wooled—Ram, 1 H. Whyman, 2 J. Simpson. Pair ewes, 1 and 2 J. Simpson. Pair ewe lambs, 1 and 2 H. Whyman. Pen of sheep, 1 H. Whyman, 2 J. Simpson.

Sheep, medium wooled—Ram, 1 Menzies Bros., Collis & DeWinton. Ram lamb, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 J. Menzies. Pair of ewes, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 J. Menzies. Pair ewe lambs, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 J. Menzies. Pen of sheep, 1 Menzies Bros., 2 J. Menzies.

Pigs, large—Boar, 1 J. Thompson. Spring pigs, 1 J. Thompson.

Pigs, small—Boar, 1 W. E. Harrison. Sow, 1 W. E. Harrison. Spring pigs, 1 W. E. Harrison.

Grain—Red Fyfe wheat, 1 J. B. Hodgson, 2 J. Wilton. Another variety of wheat, 1 B. Dutton, 2 J. E. Dyer. Black oats, 1 W. E. Harrison. White oats, 1 J. B. Hodgson, 2 B. Dutton. Barley, 1 J. Wilton.

Dairy Products—Butter, dairy, 1 S. Larcombe, 2 G. Fisher, 3 A. Cumming. Butter, tub or crock, 1 W. E. Harrison, 2 S. Larcombe, 3 A. Cumming. Butter, roll, dairy, 1 F. H. Larcombe, 2 S. Larcombe, 3 A. McLean. Butter, prints, 1 W. E. Harrison, 2 F. H. Larcombe, 3 D. McGregor. Cheese, home-made, 1 T. Lane. Cheese, factory, 1 B. Dutton. Creamery butter, R. Scott, very highly commended; 2 Birtle Dairying Co.

RUSSELL.

This is a capital stock district, and always sends its full share of horses and cattle to the Winnipeg exhibition. Castleavery is a very strong cattle centre, and had its full share of the honors. Sheep were not up to the mark of former years.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Brood mare, 1 D. T. Wilson, 2 D. G. Nield. Mare or gelding, 3 years, 1 W. Hembroff, 2 L. J. L. Carr. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 W. Hembroff, 2 L. J. L. Carr. Filly or colt, 1 year, 1 W. Mustard, 2 W. Sherritt. Foal, 1 L. J. L. Carr, 2 John E. Keating. Span, 1 L. J. L. Carr. Walking team, 1 W. Hembroff.

General Purpose Horses—Brood mare, 1 J. E. Keating, 2 D. T. Wilson. Mare or gelding, 3 years, 1 J. E. Keating, 2 D. T. Wilson. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 R. W. Patterson, 2 W. Hembroff. Filly or colt, 1 year, 1 W. Hembroff, 2 Y. J. Attwood. Foal, 1 and 2 D. T. Wilson. Span, 1 D. T. Wilson, 2 J. McKay. Span, bred in county of Russell, 1 D. T. Wilson.

Carriage Horses—Brood mare, 1 A. McLennan, 2 E. M. Williams. Mare or gelding, 3 years, 1 J. E. Keating, 2 J. Halliday. Span, 15 hands or over, 1 J. E. Keating, 2 J. A. Rice. Span, under 15 hands, 1 A. Clew, 2 M. Young. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 E. M. Williams. Filly or colt, 1 J. McKay, 2 W. Sherritt. Foal, 1 E. M. Williams, 2 A. McLennan. Single buggy horse, 1 J. E. Keating, 2 A. Burgess.

Saddle horse, 1 E. M. Williams, 2 R. Albright. Saddle pony, 1 G. D. Kippan, 2 J. D. Garnett.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 3 years, 1 John E. Keating, 2 P. Wallace. Bull, 2 years, 1 H. Smith. Bull, one year, 1 J. Rea. Calf, 1 W. Anderson, 2 Baker & Williams. Cow, 1 Baker & Williams, 2 H. Smith. Heifer, 3 years, 1 J. Dugan, 2 H. Smith. Heifer, 2 years, 1 J. Dugan, 2 H. Smith. Heifer, 1 year, 1 H. Smith, 2 Baker & Williams. Heifer calf, 1 and 2 Baker & Williams. Herd, 1 J. Dugan, 2 H. Smith. Bull, any age, 1 J. Dugan. Bull, bred in county, 1 P. Wallace. Best female, 1 Baker & Williams.

Beef Breed, any other than Shorthorn—All prizes went to J. E. Keating, all Herefords.

Dairy Cattle—Bull, 1 T. Peden. Cow, 1 and 2 T. Peden. Heifer, 2 years old or under, 1 T. Peden, 2 H. Smith. Calf, 1 Boulton Bros., 2 T. Peden. All Ayrshires.

Grade Cattle—Cow, 1 and 2 R. Albright. Heifer, 3 years old, 1 R. Albright, 2 J. Dugan. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 and 2 R. Albright. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 E. T. Lewis, 2 J. Dugan. Heifer calf, 1 R. Albright, 2 H. Smith. Fat cow, or ox, 1 H. Smith, 2 R. Albright. Pair steers, under three years, 1 R. Albright, 2 J. Dugan. Herd, consisting of four females, 1 R. Albright, 2 J. Dugan. Pair steers, under 2 years, 1 H. Smith, 2 J. Dugan. Dairy cow, 1 H. Smith, 2 J. Dugan.

Sheep, Long Wool—Ram, 1 W. Anderson. Ram lamb, 1 W. Hembroff. Two ewes, 2 years old, and upwards, 1 W. Anderson, 2 W. Hembroff. Two shearling ewes, 1 W. Anderson. Two ewe lambs, 1 J. Rea. Pen of sheep, 1 W. Anderson.

Sheep, Short Wool—R. W. Patterson had all the prizes in this class.

Swine—D. Dunn had all prizes.

Grain—Two bushels Red Fyfe wheat, 1 J. B. Hodgson, 2 Y. J. Attwood. Two bushels of wheat, any other kind, 1 D. T. Wilson, 2 T. Peden. Two bushels black oats, 1 R. Anderson, 2 D. T. Wilson. Two bushels white oats, 1 J. B. Hodgson, 2 B. Dutton. Two bushels of barley, 1 J. A. Rice.

Dairy Produce—Table butter, 1 Mrs. Leavens. Five lbs. butter, 1 Mrs. A. McLennan. Cheese, home-made, 1 T. Clements, 2 T. Lane. Cheese, factory made, 1 H. L. Teulon, 2 B. Dutton.

YORKTON.

The entries at this show were limited, but the attendance from the ranching country of visitors was large. Some good young draft horses were shown, F. W. Bull having a good lot of Clyde grades. Peaker Bros. made a big sweep in the cattle prizes, including sweep for bull bred by W. S. Lister, Marchmont. Among Shorthorns were shown a daughter and grand-daughter of Vice-Consul. Sheep were ahead of the quality of former shows.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Horses—Brood mare, with foal, 1,500 lbs. and over, 1 F. W. Bull, 2 J. J. Smith. Spring colt or filly from mare of 1,500 lbs. and over, 1 J. J. Smith, 2 F. W. Bull. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 R. Buchanan.

Agricultural Horses. Team, 2,600 lbs. and over, 1 R. Buchanan, 2 T. Switzer, 3 J. Snell. Brood mare, with foal at side, 1,500 lbs. and over, 1 and 2 G. H. Bradbrooke, 3 R. Rousay. Spring colt or filly, from mare 1,300 lbs. and over, 1 F. W. Bull, 2 and 3 G. H. Bradbrooke.

General Purpose Horses—Team, in harness and wagon, under 2,600 lbs., 1 F. W. Bull, 2 N. H. Neilson, 3 T. H. Lowes. Brood mare, with foal at side, 1 F. Paterson, 2 F. W. Bull, 3 J. Renderknecht. Spring colt or filly from mare under 1,300 lbs., 1 F. W. Bull, 2 J. Renderknecht, 3 J. Snell.

Agricultural and General Purpose Horses—Filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 F. W. Bull. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 G. H. Newton, 2 W. G. Kittle. Best foal from any heavy sire, 1 F. W. Bull, 2 J. Snell. Best walking team, 1 T. H. Lowes. Single driving horse in harness, 1 F. W. Bull, 2 R. C. Arnold, 3 F. W. Bull. Best team of driving horses, 1 G. H. Newton, 2 J. C. Large. Saddle horse, gents', 1 C. M. Abbott, 2 F. W. Bull. Pony brood mare, 14 1-2 hands

and under, with foal at side, 1 A. C. Tracey. Best lady rider, 1 Miss Barber, 2 Miss Fernie. Team of carriage horses, 1 G. H. Newton. Best saddle pony, 14 1-2 hands and under, 1 H. M. Barber.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 1 year, 1 Peaker Bros. 2 F. W. Bull. Bull, any age, 1 Peaker Bros. Cow, any age, in calf or having had a calf in 1897, 1 Peaker Bros., 2 and 3 J. M. Hole. Heifer calf, under 1 year, 1 Dr. Sibbald, 2 Peaker Bros. Bull calf, under 1 year, 1 and 2 Dr. Sibbald. Herd, bull and two cows, 1 J. M. Hole.

Grade Cattle—Cow, any age, in calf or having had calf in 1897, 1 G. H. Bradbrooke, 2 and 3 Peaker Bros. Heifer calf, 1, 2 and 3 Peaker Bros. Steer calf, 1897, 1, 2 and 3 Peaker Bros. Heifer, 1896, 1, 2 and 3 Peaker Bros. Heifer, 1895, 1 and 3 Peaker Bros., 2 J. Carson. Steer, 1896, 1 and 2 Peaker Bros. Steer, 1895, 1 and 2 J. Carson, 3 Peaker Bros. Fat steer, 3 years, 1 J. Carson. Herd, 1 Peaker Bros.

Sheep—Ram, 1 and 2 G. H. Bradbrooke. Two brood ewes, 1 G. Eakin, 2 G. H. Bradbrooke. Two ewe lambs, 1 A. Simpson, 2 G. Eakin. Two weather lambs, 1 G. Eakin, 2 A. Simpson. Fat shearing, 1 F. W. Bull, 2 G. Eakin. Best pen of three ewes and ram, any breed, 1 G. H. Bradbrooke, 2 G. Eakin.

Swine—Brood sow, 1 G. H. Newton, 2 T. H. Lowes. Spring pig, 1 T. H. Lowes, 2 W. Simpson.

Grain—Exhibit of grain in straw, 1 F. W. Bull. Half bushel Red Fyfe, 1 F. W. Bull, 2 J. F. Reid, 3 J. Fergus. Half bushel White Fyfe wheat, 1 H. Harris. Half bushel wheat, any other kind, 1 R. Gale. Half bushel black oats, 1 J. Garry, 2 H. Lee. Half bushel white oats, 1 T. H. Lowes, 2 H. Lee, 3 F. W. Bull. Half bushel white barley, 1 F. W. Bull, 2 T. H. Lowes. Half bushel peas, 1 H. Lee, 2 F. W. Bull. Ten bushels of Banner oats, 1 F. W. Bull. 15 lbs. Hungarian Brome grass, 1 F. W. Bull. Collection of grain, 1 T. H. Lowes.

Dairy Produce—Crock or firkin of butter, not less than 20 lbs., 1 R. Buchanan, 2 F. W. Bull, 3 A. Wyatt. Five lbs. fresh butter in rolls, 1 R. Buchanan, 2 F. W. Bull, 3 H. Harris. Home-made cheese, not less than 10 lbs., 1 A. C. Tracy, 2 F. W. Bull. Two loaves of home-made bread, 1 H. Harris, 2 F. W. Bull. Exhibit of preserved native fruits, 1 A. Wyatt.

ELKHORN.

The third show of this society took place on October 7th. The day being cold and windy, made things uncomfortable, but the attendance was large. A large collection of exhibits and a well-managed show was gratifying to the many friends of the society. Geo. Allison & Sons had it about their own way in cattle. Horses every way a good show.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Stallion, 1 A. Struthers. Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 J. Caldwell. Foal, 1 J. Caldwell, 2 J. Lelond. Team, mares or geldings, 1 F. H. Thomas, 2 Patterson & McLeod. Mare or gelding, 2 years, 1 W. Moffat.

Agricultural Horses—Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 W. Rehill, 2 W. Jaffray, 3 W. Moffat. Foal, 1 W. Jackson, 2 I. Sararas. Team, mares or geldings, 1 J. Proud, 2 Allison & Sons, 3 W. Rehill. Mare or gelding, 2 years, 1 C. H. Freeman, 2 W. Jaffray. Mare or gelding, 1 year, 1 and 2 H. Gallagher.

Saddle and Driving Horses—Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 W. J. Dixon, 2 M. Proctor, 3 W. Woods. Foal, 1 W. Woods, 2 W. J. Dixon. Mare or gelding, 2 years, 1 J. Hutt, 2 Allison & Sons. Driving team, 1 J. Mitchell, 2 J. Lelond, 3 J. M. Bennett. Saddle horse, 1 J. McLeod. Single driver, 1 Mrs. J. D. McDonald, 2 J. Hutt. Fastest walking team, any class, 1 J. Harry, 2 C. A. Balmer.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 3 years or over, 1 Allison & Sons. Bull, 1 year, 1 W. Lund. Bull calf, 1 J. Jones. Thoroughbred bull, any age, 1 Allison & Sons.

Grade Cattle—Dairy cow, 1 Allison & Sons, 2 C. H. Freeman, 3 J. Harry. Beef cow, 1 C. H. Freeman, 2 Allison & Sons, 3 C. H. Freeman.



While most people appreciate well arranged and well-kept grounds, large or small, many fail to realize that *they* can have equally fine grounds. They have tried a few shrubs or roses, perhaps, growing in thick turf, with no attention given to pruning or cultivating. Under such circumstances good results cannot be expected.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare, unkept grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant fine trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

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F. FRANCIS, MANAGER.

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SEE THE NOR'-WEST FARMER'S PREMIUM LIST ON ANOTHER PAGE.

Heifer, 2 years, 1 Allison & Sons, 2 Patterson & McLeod. Heifer, 1 year, 1 and 2 Allison & Sons. Calf, raised by hand, 1 Allison & Sons, 2 J. S. Woods. Calf, raised any other way, 1 and 2 Allison & Sons. Steer, 2 years, 1 and 2 Allison & Sons. Steer, 1 year, 1 Allison & Sons, 2 Patterson & McLeod. Herd of three cows, 1 C. H. Freeman, 2 Patterson & McLeod, 3 Allison & Sons. Fat steer or heifer, 1 and 2 Allison & Sons.

Sheep, Short Woolled—Ram, 1 J. Jones. Pair ewes having raised lambs in 1897, 1 Allison & Sons, 2 G. W. Freakley. Pair fat ewes or wethers, 1 and 2 Allison & Sons. Pair lambs, 1 and 2 Allison & Sons. Pen, one ram and four females, 1 J. Jones.

Sheep, Long Woolled—Ram, 1 J. Lelond. Ram, lamb, 1 J. Lelond, 2 Allison & Sons. Pair ewes having raised lambs in 1897, 1 Allison & Sons, 2 J. Jones. Pair fat ewes or wethers, 1 Allison & Sons, 2 J. Lelond. Pair lambs, 1 J. Lelond.

Berkshire Pigs—Boar, any age, 1 W. Lelond, 2 J. Jones. Sow, having raised pigs in 1897, 1 W. Lelond, 2 J. Jones. Pair, under 8 months, 1 C. F. Travis, 2 W. Lelond.

Yorkshire Pigs—Sow, having raised pigs in 1897, 1 J. Jones. Pair, under 8 months, 1 F. W. Chapple, 2 F. W. Chapple.

Grain—Five bushels Red Fyfe wheat, 1 W. Jaffray, 2 C. Thomson, 3 J. S. Scott. Two bushels Red Fyfe wheat, 1 W. Jaffray, 2 J. Proud, 3 C. Thomson. Two bushels White Fyfe wheat, 1 and 2 J. D. Johnson.

Two bushels any other variety, 1 B. Dutton, 2 A. B. Clifford. Two bushels field peas, 1 H. H. Johnson, 2 J. D. Johnson. Two bushels of white oats, 1 J. D. Johnson, 2 B. Dutton. Two bushels barley, 2-rowed, 1 W. Jaffray. Two bushels barley, 6-rowed, 1 W. Jaffray, 2 J. D. Johnson.

Farm Dairy, etc.—Collection of butter, 1 F. Chapple, 2 C. H. Freeman. Twenty lbs. tub butter, 1 J. Evans, 2 J. Caldwell. Ten-lb. crock of butter, 1 C. H. Freeman, 2 J. Evans. Four-lb. roll of butter, 1 A. Johnson, 2 R. Rodgers. Home-made cheese, 1 B. Dutton. Home-made bread, 1 C. H. Freeman, 2 Mrs. Poppe.

SOURIS.

This is one of the best districts of the province, and its 13th show, on October 13th and 14th, was very much a success. There were 1,100 entries, and in some cases very keen competition, 24 entries for Red Fyfe wheat alone. Stock well up to the mark, and the largest attendance of visitors for many years. The Glenwood Agricultural Society has good reason to be satisfied with its 1897 show. Previous exhibitions have been very unfortunate in their weather, and this year's weather, being all that could be desired, greatly helped the turnout.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Team in harness, 1 J. Simmonds. Brood mare, with foal at side, 1 W. Saunderson. Filly or gelding, 3 years, 1 J. Isaac, 2 W. Saunderson. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 Mrs. E. J. Reid, 2 W. Saunderson. Filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 W. Saunderson.

General Purpose Horses—Team in harness, 1 J. Scharff, 2 I. Scott. Brood mare, with foal at side, 1 J. Cronin, 2 W. Saunderson. Filly or gelding, 3 years, 1 J. Scharff, 2 I. Scott. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 G. Scott, 2 G. Lee. Filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 R. King. Foal, 1897, 1 W. Whitlock, 2 J. Buckley.

Agricultural Horses—Team in harness, 1 J. H. Elgar, 2 J. Scharff. Brood mare, with foal at side, 1 J. Buckley.

Roadsters—Single roadster in harness, 1 McFarlin, 2 G. L. Ferguson. Brood mare, with foal at side, 1 G. Moffat, 2 W. Sharman. Filly or gelding, 3 years, 1 J. Zeigler, 2 G. L. Ferguson. Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 Turner, 2 Mason. Filly or gelding, 1 G. Scott, 2 J. Udell. Foal, 1897, 1 G. Moffat, 2 Perdue.

Carriage Horses—Single driver in harness, 1 J. Isaac.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 2 years or over, 1 G. L. Ferguson. Bull calf, 1 and 2 Sharman &

Sharman. Milch cow, with calf at side or with calf, 1 Sharman & Sharman, 2 G. L. Ferguson. Heifer, 2 years old, 1 Sharman & Sharman. Heifer, 1 year old, 1 G. L. Ferguson, 2 Sharman & Sharman. Herd, bull and four females, 1 Sharman & Sharman.

Herefords—All prizes went to Wm. Sharman. Polled Angus or Galloways—Bull, 2 years old or over, 1 A. H. Knott. All other prizes went to John Turner.

Holstein Cattle—Bull, any age, 1 J. Harris. All other prizes went to J. T. Hutchinson.

Jerseys—All prizes went to W. V. Edwards.

Beef Grade Cattle—Cow, with calf at side or with calf, 1 W. Sharman, 2 S. Staples. Heifer, 2 years, 1 W. Sharman, 2 G. L. Ferguson. Heifer, 1 year, 1 S. Staples, 2 J. Turner. Heifer calf, 1 S. B. Prest, 2 W. Sharman. Herd of four females, 1 Mrs. J. S. Wilson, 2 W. Sharman. Steer, 1 year, 1 J. Buckley, 2 J. Herriott. Steer, 2 years, 1 J. Herriott, 2 J. Buckley. Steer calf, 1 A. Wood, 2 S. Staples.

Dairy Grade Cattle—Cow, 3 years or over, 1 W. Sharman, 2 Mrs. J. S. Wilson. Heifer, 2 years, 1 and 2, J. Herriott. Heifer, 1 year, 1 W. V. Edwards, 2 J. Herriott. Heifer calf, 1897, 1 J. Herriott, 2 W. Sharman.

Special Prizes—Best herd of four grade milch cows, 1 Mrs. J. S. Wilson. Best heifer, 1 year, bred from J. Herriott's bull, 1 J. Herriott.

Sheep, Long Woolled—Ram, any age, 1 Wm. Saunderson. Ewe, any age, 1 and 2, W. Saunderson. Ewe lamb, 1 W. Saunderson.

Sheep, Short Woolled—Ram, any age, 1 A. Wood, 2 Mrs. E. J. Reid. Ewe, any age, 1 and 2 A. Wood. Ewe lamb, 1 and 2 Mrs. E. J. Reid.

Grade Sheep—Ewe, any age, 1 A. Maguire, 2 W. Laughland. Ewe lamb, 1 W. Laughland, 2 A. Maguire.

Special Prize—Best ram and two ewes, pure bred long woolled sheep, 1 W. Saunderson.

Berkshire Swine—Sow, any age, having had pigs in 1897, 1 W. V. Edwards. Sow, under 1 year, 1 W. A. King. Boar, under 1 year, 1 J. T. Denbow, 2 W. A. King.

Chester White Swine—Boar, any age, 1 R. Sharman, 2 W. V. Edwards. Sow, one year and over, having had pigs in 1897, 1 W. Sharman, 2 S. Whitman. Sow, under one year, 1 and 2, R. Sharman. Boar, under 1 year, 1 R. Sharman, 2 W. V. Edwards.

Grades or Cross Breeds—Sow, 1 year old and over, having had pigs in 1897, 1 W. A. King, 2 G. Wood. Sow, under 1 year, 1 W. V. Edwards. Litter of pigs, 1897, not less than four, 1 W. V. Edwards, 2 W. A. King. Pair of spring pigs, 1 G. Wood.

Butter and Cheese—Forty lbs. tub butter, 1 J. Cummings, 2 A. H. Knott. Crock butter, ten lbs., 1 W. V. Edwards, 2 G. Moffat. Prints of butter, 5 lbs. for table use, 1 W. V. Edwards, 2 R. H. Irwin. Five 1-lb. packages of butter, 1 W. V. Edwards, 2 G. Wood. Cheese, home-made, not less than ten lbs.—1 R. H. Irwin. Cheese, Stilton, not less than 5 lbs., 1 R. H. Irwin. Cheese, cream, not less than 1 lb., 1 J. Saunderson.

Special Prizes—Best 40 lbs. of butter in tubs, 1 A. H. Knott. Best 10 lbs. crock butter, made from cream separated by the "Alexandra" separator, 1 W. V. Edwards, 2 G. Moffat. Best 5-gallon crock of butter, 1 W. V. Edwards.

Grain—Ten bushels Red Fyfe wheat, 1 Wm. Laughland, 2 T. Hutchinson, 3 W. Saunderson. One bushel Red Fyfe Wheat, 1 W. Laughland, 2 J. Robertson. One bushel White Fyfe wheat, 1 W. Saunderson, 2 G. Scott. One bushel wheat of any other named variety, 1 W. Saunderson, 2 G. L. Ferguson. One bushel barley, 2-rowed, 1 W. Saunderson, 2 W. Laughland. One bushel barley, 6-rowed, 1 W. Laughland. One bushel milling oats, 1 W. Saunderson, 2 G. Scott. One bushel feed oats, 1 W. Saunderson, 2 W. Laughland. One bushel rye, 1 W. Laughland, 2 W. Saunderson. One bushel peas, large, 1 Wm. Laughland, 2 R. King. Collection field grain and seeds, half bushel of each variety, 1 W. Saunderson.

Special Prize—Best ten bushels wheat, 1 W. Laughland. Mr. Laughland also won the same honors at Deloraine.

DAUPHIN.

This was the sixth show held by the society, and the first at the new town of Dauphin. Entries in some classes were limited. Cattle not up to the mark; sheep very fair. A lot of excellent vegetables and a good display of butter.

PRIZE LIST.

Agricultural Horses—Stallion, 1 J. McCallum. team, 1 Watson, 2 W. Miller.

Team general purpose, 1 G. Campbell, 2 T. Pollen. Team general purpose, 1 A. Esplen. Brood mare, general purpose, 1 T. Pollen, 2 A. McDonald. Gelding, 2 years, 2 W. Miller. Gelding, 1 year, 1 W. Miller, 2 P. Gibson. Gelding, general purpose, 2 years, 1 P. Gibson. Gelding, general purpose, 1 year, 2 J. Nicholson. Foal, McCallum special, J. McDouald. Foal, agricultural, 1 W. Miller, 2 G. Campbell. Foal, general purpose, 1 J. McDonald, 2 J. Nicholson. Brood mare, 1 G. Callum, 2 A. McDonald.

Roadsters—Carriage team, 1 G. McCallum. Buggy horse, 1 T. A. Burrows, M.P.P., 2, T. Iredale. Saddle horse, 1 R. McCauley, 2 T. Iredale. Team matched ponies, 1 J. H. Sumpston, 2 F. C. McPherson. Gelding or filly, 1 year, 1 H. Beauchanan, 2 G. Campbell. Foal, 1897, sweepstake, 1 A. McDonald, 2 J. Beauchanan. Saddle pony, 1 J. Potts, 2 A. McDonald. Pony, mare or colt, 1 J. Pettigrew, 2 F. C. McPherson. Best foal by Donor's stallion, Edgar Moody, 1 H. Lewis. Best lady rider, 1 Miss Miller, 2 Miss Bouvette.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 1 J. Nicholson, 2 D. Sinclair.

Grade cow, 1 J. Dunfield, 2 T. Iredale. Grade heifer, 1 year, 1 J. Dunfield, 2 J. Massey. Yoke of oxen, 1 A. Bole, 2 J. Boyd. Fat animal, 1 J. Dunfield.

Sheep—Ram, pedigreed, 1 Durston. Ram, any age or breed, 1 H. Chute, 2 W. Durston. Ram lamb, 1 D. F. Wilson, 2 C. Robinson. Two ewes, 1 C. Robinson, 2 W. Durston. Two ewe lambs, 1 M. Lee, 2 W. Durston. Two fat sheep, 1 C. Robinson, 2 W. Durston.

Pigs—Best boar, 1 J. Nicholson. Spring pigs, 1 A. Hume.

Grain—Red Fyfe wheat, 1 D. E. McDonald, 2 A. McDonald. Wheat, any other variety, 1 R. McLeod, 2 D. Hamilton. White oats, 1 J. Boyd, 2 A. McDonald. Bushel of flax, 1 M. Lee, 2 W. Durston. Collection of grain, 1 A. Malcolm.

Dairy Produce—Tub of butter, 40 lbs., 1 A. J. Henderson, 2 A. McRae. Tub of butter, 20 lbs., 1 A. McRae, 2 J. Kelley. Roll butter, 1 A. McRae, 2 I. Spillet. Prints, 1 I. Spillet, 2 J. Tucker. Cheese, 1 W. Dunston.

WHITEWOOD.

This fair was held on October 12th. There were a goodly number present, and everything passed off successfully. A. B. Potter, Montgomery, and R. S. Park, were among the principal prize-winners.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horse—Mare and foal, 1 J. McDonald. Gelding or filly, 2 years, 1 A. Bartleman, 2 N. McDonald, 3 C. Lyons. Colt of 1896, 1 C. Lyons, 2 A. Bartleman. Colt of 1897, 1 A. Bartleman, 2 and 3 N. McDonald. Stallion, aged, 1 J. McDonald.

General Purpose Horses—Mare and foal, 1 A. Bartleman, 2 J. Cope. Gelding or filly, 1 R. White, 2 W. Wilde. Colt, 1896, 1 J. Stewart. Colt, 1897, 1 J. Cope, 2 C. Lyons. Team in harness, 1 J. Cope, 2 J. Stewart, 2 W. Heron. Best groomed team, 1 J. Cope, 2 J. Stewart. Carriage horses, gelding or filly, 1 J. C. Scott. Colt of 1896, 1 J. Stewart. Colt of 1897, 1 J. Simpson, 2 A. Sternberg. Stallion, 1 B. Limoges.

Roadsters—Gelding or filly, 1 A. Bell. Colt, 1896, 1 J. Cope, 2 F. King, 3 Dr. Allingham. Colt, 1897, 1 F. King, 2 P. Bourhouse, 3 J. Cope. Single driver, 1 M. Hoggarth. Colt by "Fosco," 1 F. King. Saddle horse, 1 Mrs. J. C. Callin. Saddle pony, 1 Comte de Soras, 2 C. P. Dermody, 3 J. Stewart. Stallion, aged, 1 T. G. Lyons.

Shorthorn Cattle—Cow, 1 R. S. Park. Heifer calf, 1897, 1 T. Farrell. Bull calf, 1897, 1 R. S. Park. Bull, aged, 1 J. Sampson, 2 D. McIntosh.

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Holsteins—Cow, 1 and 3 R. S. Park, 2 A. B. Potter. Heifer, 2 years, 1 R. S. Park. Heifer, 1 year, 1 R. S. Park. Heifer calf, 1 A. B. Potter, 2 R. S. Park. Bull calf, 1 R. S. Park. Bullaged, 1 A. B. Potter.

Grades—Milch cow, 1 C. Lyons, 2 Mrs. J. C. Collins, 3 J. Cope. Heifer, 2 years, 1 T. Farrell, 2 and 3 J. Simpson. Heifer, 1 year, 1 C. Lyons, 2 J. Simpson, 3 R. S. Park. Heifer calf, 1 J. Cope. Fat cattle, over 2 years, 1 T. Farrell, 2 J. Simpson. Fat cattle, under 2 years, 1 J. Simpson. Pair of steers, 2 years, 1 J. Simpson. Working oxen, 1 W. Steel, 2 T. Farrell. Sheep—Southdown ram, 1 J. Gathercole.

Berkshire Pigs—All prizes went to R. S. Park. Yorkshires—All prizes went to A. B. Potter.

Grain, etc.—Red Fyfe wheat, 1 J. Cope, 2 R. White, 3 C. Lyons. Any other variety wheat, 1 W. Herron. White barley, 1 C. Lyons, 2 W. Wilde, 3 W. Chapman. Field peas, 1 A. B. Potter, 2 C. Dermody. White oats, 1 A. B. Potter, 2 W. Chapman, 3 W. Wilde. Black oats, 1 W. Wilde, 2 C. Lyons, 3 W. Herron. Flax, 1 A. Bell.

Dairy Produce—Butter, in firkin of 20 lbs., 1 R. White, 2 J. Stewart, 3 W. McL. Morrison. Butter in rolls or prints, 1 J. King, 2 J. Cope, 3 W. McL. Morrison. Special prize, butter in firkin, Clementson's tankard, W. McL. Morrison. Cheese, home-made, 1 R. Nicholson, 2 J. Stewart, 3 A. Bell.

BATTLEFORD.

Most unfortunate were the directors and members of the Agricultural Society in the day fixed for the exhibition. Sandwiched in between two of the glorious days that make our autumns so delightful, Thursday was one of those that forcibly remind us of coming winter and lead one to hug the stove. Thus says the Saskatchewan Herald, for whom we have to thank for the prize list. Vegetables made a good exhibit; horses, cattle and sheep were sparsely represented.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—C. M. Daunais had all prizes.

Standard Bred and Carriage Horses—Stallion, 3 years or over, 1 J. M. Skelton. Mare, with foal at side, 1 J. M. Skelton. Colt or filly, 2 years, 1 C. M. Daunais. Colt or filly, 1 year, 1 J. M. Skelton. Carriage team in harness, 1 Craig & Jackson, 2 D. Dewan. Saddle horse, 1 D. Dewan, 2 Craig & Jackson. Single driver, 1 Craig & Jackson, 2 D. Dewan.

Cattle, Shorthorns—Bull, 3 years or over, Moosomin. Bull, 2 years, 1 R. G. Speers, 2 D. Cooper. Bull 1 year, 1 R. G. Speers, 2 A. Speers. Bull calf, 1 R. G. Speers, 2 D. Cooper. Cow, 3 years or over, 1 A. Speers, 2 R. G. Speers. Heifer, 1 year or over, 1 and 2 R. G. Speers. Heifer calf, 1 D. Cooper, 2 R. G. Speers. Herd, bull and four females, 1 D. Cooper, 2 R. G. Speers.

Grade Cattle—C. M. Daunais had all prizes. Domestic Manufactures—Butter, best tub or firkin, creamery or dairy, 1 D. M. Finlayson, 2 J. N. Pomerleau. Butter, best 5 lbs. in rolls or prints, 1 D. M. Finlayson, 2 J. N. Pomerleau. Collection of home-made pickles, not less than six kinds, 1 Mrs. Beliveau. Collection of preserves from native fruits, not less than six kinds, 1 Mrs. J. M. Skelton, 2 Mrs. Beliveau. Bread, home-made, 1 Miss Morin, 2 Mrs. Beliveau.

MOOSE JAW.

The 13th show of this society had choice weather and a very full attendance. The competition was better than in some previous years, but still not what it should be. Stock and grain were very good. Ladies work very limited, no old work being admitted to competition.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draft Horses—Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 H. L. Fysh. Colt, 1 year, 1 J. Alcock, 2 N. McMillan. Spring colt, 1 N. McMillan, 2 H. L.

Fysh. Brood mare, with foal at foot, 1 J. Carty, 2 H. L. Fysh. Team in harness, 1 W. Spence, 2 H. Thomson. Stallion, 2 years old, 1 J. Slemmon.

General Purpose Horses—Filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 T. Pascoe. Colt, 1 year, 1 F. W. Green. Spring colt, 1 J. Carty, 2 H. Green. Team in harness, 1 A. Hagerty, 2 A. Delgetty. Walking team, 2,400 lbs., 1 J. Fletcher, 2 A. Delgetty. Stallion, aged, 1 R. O. Millar.

Carriage Horses—Team in harness, 1 James Fletcher, 2 A. Hagerty. Single carriage, 1 J. E. Battell. Brood mare and foal, 1 H. L. Fysh, 2 N. Alcock.

Roadsters—Single roadster, 1 McDonald & Riddell, 2 J. Battell. Brood mare and foal, 1 W. Halliday. Saddle horse, 1 J. Fletcher, 2 A. Thompson.

Carriage and Road Colts—Two year old gelding or mare, 1 H. L. Fysh, 2 N. Alcock. One year old colt, 1 H. L. Fysh, 2 J. McMillan. Spring colt, 1 H. L. Fysh, 2 J. Battell.

Ponies—Span, 1 A. Dalgetty, 2 E. N. Hopkins. Single pony, 1 O. B. Fysh. Saddle pony, 1 McDonald & Riddell, 2 J. Fletcher.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull, 1 J. Battell, 2 J. G. Beesley. Cow, 2 years, 1 J. Battell, 2 Annable Ranching Co. Spring calf, 1 Annable Ranching Co.

Grade Cattle—Milch cow, 1 M. Johnston, 2 J. McMillan. Heifer, 2 years, 1 and 2 J. McMillan. Heifer, 1 year, 1 and 2 J. McMillan. Calf, spring, 1 and 2 J. McMillan. Working oxen, 1 M. Johnston.

Short Wool Sheep—J. E. Battell had all the prizes in this class.

Berkshire Pigs—Sow and pigs, 1 and 2 D. Copeland. Boar, 1 and 2, D. Copeland. Pair pigs under 6 months, 1 J. Slemmon.

Yorkshires—Pair pigs, under 6 months—1 J. W. Glassford.

Grain—Wheat, any variety—1 H. C. Gilmour, 2 A. Hagerty. Two-rowed barley, 1 R. Davey, 2 H. C. Gilmour. Six-rowed barley, 1 Wm. Spence. White oats, - J. Alcock, 2 A. Hegerty.

Peas, 1 D. Copeland, 2 A. Hagerty. Bushel of flax, 1 R. Davey.

Dairy—Ten lbs. butter, rolls—1 D. Copeland. Ten lbs. butter, prints, 1 Mrs. Jones, Twenty lbs. butter, crock, 1 Mrs. J. McCartney, 2 Mrs. Jones.

Special Prizes—Single driver, J. E. Battell. Draft mare and foal, N. McMillan. Trotting horse, J. Battell. Blood colt, H. L. Fysh. One-year-old carriage colt, H. L. Fysh. Herd of pedigreed Shorthorns, J. Battell. Pedigreed bull, J. Battell. Best 40-lb. crock of butter, Mrs. Keay. Best 20-lb. crock of butter, Jas McCartney.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

A joint show of stock having been held in summer, the South Qu'Appelle society held only an indoor show on October 6. Owing to this, the show was a small one, and the attendance limited, but the quality of the exhibits was good.

PRIZE LIST.

Grain—Two bushels Red Fyfe wheat, 1 J. Craig, 2 D. Fraser. Two bushels white oats, 1 H. F. Boyce. Two bushels field peas, 1 T. G. Atkinson. Half bushel flax, 1 W. Pinder. Half bushel hops, 1 J. H. Fraser, 2 J. Leader. Two bushels rye, 1 T. G. Atkinson. Ten bushels Red Fyfe wheat, 1 J. Craig, 2 F. W. Seymour, 3 P. Isabelle.

Dairy—Tub or crock of butter, 10 lbs., 1 A. J. Elve, 2 A. M. Dale. Two lbs. butter, in 1-lb. rolls, 1 T. G. Atkinson, 2 J. Whittingham. Four-pound roll of butter, 1 A. M. Dale, 2 Clara Craig.

DELORAIKE.

This show fell on a very cold day, Friday, October 8th, but, in spite of this drawback, the results were very satisfactory to the directors, the attendance being ahead of former years. Vegetables were very good. The principal prize-takers are noted below in alphabetical order.

PRIZE LIST.

J. Alcock—Best lady driver.
T. Bailey—Ten lbs. of roll butter.
R. Chapin—Heifer, 2 years old; heifer, 1 year old.
V. E. Casselman—Mare or gelding, 2 years.
A. M. Campbell—Stallion, 2 years or over.
John Cram—Foal, general purpose.
David Cram—Foal.
W. R. Dunn—Yoke of oxen.
John Gleeson—Pair geldings or mares in harness.

H. Hannah—Single gelding.
J. Hartry—Bushel small peas; bushel flax; butter, 5 lbs. in rolls.

John Innes—Brood mare, foal by her side; mare or gelding, 1 year old.

W. A. Johnston—Pair geldings or mares in harness; brood mare, foal by side; foal.

P. Johnston—Brood mare, foal by side; foal; best season's colt by Saint.

Thomas Jamieson—Foal.

E. Kerr—Single gelding in harness.

John Lacey—Bushel White Fyfe; white oats; collection wheat, oats and barley.

John Leeson—Brood mare, foal by side; best season's colt by Saint.

W. Laughland—Bushel Red Fyfe wheat.

Thomas Main—Butter, 20 lbs.

H. Mitchell—Ram lamb; 2 ewes, 2 years old and over; 2 shearing ewes; 2 ewe lambs; 2 fat sheep.

S. T. Mason—20 lbs. butter; mare or gelding 1 year old.

Geo. McKenzie—Best saddle horse.

H. L. McDiarmid—Stallion, 1 year old; boar, over 8 months; boar, under 8 months; sow, under 8 months; sow, over 8 months; brood mare, foal by side; pair geldings or mares in harness.

P. McConnell & Co.—Cow, in milk or calf; fat hog; sow, under 8 months; sow over 8 months.

W. Perry—Foal.

John Renton—Best bushel Red Fyfe; bushel 5-rowed barley; collection of field roots and garden vegetables.

John Renton, Jr.—Bushel black oats; ten bushels Red Fyfe wheat.

A. Robinson—Mare or gelding, 1 year old.

John Simmons—Pair geldings or mares in harness.

Chas. Stovin—Best bull, 3 years old.

John Stewart—Brood mare, foal by her side; mare or gelding, 2 years old; bushel barley, 4 or 6-rowed; bushel white oats; collection wheat, oats and barley.

Jos. Sexton—Single roadster.

John Scott—Mare or gelding, 2 years old; best cow, in milk or calf; heifer, 1st and 2nd; heifer, 2 years old; steer, 2 years old; steer, 1 year old; herd of grade cattle; fat ox.

John Scharff—Pair gelding or mares in harness.

A. A. Titus—Bull calf, 1 and 2; heifer, 2 yrs. old, 1 and 2; heifer, 1 yr. old. Heifer calf; herd, bull and 4 cows; best fat cow or heifer; pair geldings or mares in harness.

L. E. Thompson—Ram, 3 shears or over; best boar, under 8 months; best boar, over 8 months; sow, over 8 months.

James Walker—Stallion, 2 years or over; pair geldings or mares in harness.

R. White—Bushel of barley, 2-rowed; peck of field beans.

KILLARNEY.

The Killarney Agricultural Society had their exhibition on Oct. 12, which was held for the first time on their own grounds and in their own building. The attendance was good, there being 300 paid admissions and fully 100 more people on the grounds, who got free admission by producing membership tickets. All classes were well filled, especially horses, cattle and sheep, and were all of good quality. The grain exhibit was larger than for some years. Vegetables and field roots were excellent, but not as large an exhibit as was expected, potatoes being very fine. The brass band was missed from the grounds this year. Marshall's stallion and the pure bred cattle of R. McLennan, D. Hyssop & Sons and R. Clark were much admired, also D. Hyssop & Sons' Cotswolds and other pure bred sheep of J. J. Moir and others. Poultry was very good in quality, but the exhibit was light. Everything went off nicely, for which H. A. Willis, the secretary, was responsible in no small degree. Elsewhere in this issue will be seen a couple of snap shots of this fair. There was a good view taken of the prize stock, with the building in the background, but the negative did not show up clear enough for photo-engraving purposes.

PRIZE LIST.

Heavy Draught Horses—Team, 1 J. G. Washington. Brood mare, 1 E. Mitford, 2 S. Fletcher. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 John Cummings jr., 2 John Cummings sr. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 Wm. Cummings, 2 Wm. Maxwell. Foal 1897, 1 John Cummings jr., 2 Wm. Cummings.

Agricultural horses—Pedigreed stallion, 1 John Marshall, 2 W. Maxwell. Team, 1 E. Foster, 2 Wm. Chapman. Brood mare, 1 Wm. Cummings, 2 J. Cummings. Filly or gelding 2 years old, 1 S. Kellaway. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 J. Cummings sr. Foal 1897, 1 J. Chapman, 2 John Garbutt.

Carriage horses—Pedigreed stallion, 1 Jos. Cobb, Baldur. Brood mare, 1 D. Cummings. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 J. Cummings jr., 2 C. Disney. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 S. Chesney, 2 C. Disney. Foal 1897, 1 W. Betson, 2 D. Cummings. Team, 1 J. Cowan, 2 J. Cowan. Single driver, 1 C. S. Finleyson, 2 J. Waldie.

Roadsters—Pedigreed stallion, 1 S. King. Brood mare, 1 J. Cowan, 2 D. Cummings. Filly or gelding, 2 years old, 1 J. Chapman, 2 Paul Cleve. Filly or gelding, 1 year old, 1 W. Betson, 2 J. Cowan. Foal 1897, 1 J. Moir, 2 J. Johnson. Team, 1 J. Cowan. Single driver, 1 J. M. Baldwin, 2 Jno. Waldie. Saddle horse, gent's, 1 J. Cowan, 2 J. M. Baldwin. Saddle horse, ladies, 1 J. Marshall, 2 Miss M. Cleveland. Best "Glencairn" colt, 1897, 1 J. Johnson, 2 W. Leitch.

Shorthorn Cattle—Bull aged, 1 R. McLennan, 2 E. Hyssop. Cow aged, 1 R. McLennan, 2 Mrs R. McLennan. Heifer 2 years, 1 E. Hyssop, 2 R. McLennan. Heifer 1 year, 1 R. McLennan, 2 G. Vipond. Calf 1897, 1 R. McLennan, 2 Mrs R. McLennan. Herd, 1 Mrs R. McLennan, 2 R. McLennan.

Any other Pedigree—Bull aged, 1 A. David, 2 N. Clark. Cow aged, 1 and 2 N. Clark. Heifer 1 year, 1 N. Clark. Calf 1897, 1 N. Clark. Herd, 1 N. Clark.

Grade Cattle—Best Dairy Cow, 1 and 2 N. Clark. Heifer 2 years, 1 J. Hammill, 2 G. Parsons. Heifer 1 year old, 1 G. S. Walker, 2 J. E. Haight. Heifer Calf, 1 J. E. Haight, 2 J. Hammill. Fat Steer or heifer, 1 J. Pritchard, 2 W. S. Crawford. Herd, 1 J. Hammill, 2 N. Clark. Yoke oxen, 1 J. Pritchard.

Sheep, Long Wool, Pedigreed—Ram, aged, 1 E. Hyssop, 2 J. Waldie. Ram lamb, 1 E. Hyssop, 2 J. Waldie. Pair aged ewes, 1 E. Hyssop, 2 J. Waldie. Pair shearing ewes, 1 J. Waldie. Pair ewe lambs, 1 J. Waldie. Pen, 1 E. Hyssop, 2 J. Waldie.

Sheep, Long Wool, Grade—Pair shearing ewes, 1 P. Gibson. Pair ewe lambs, P. Gibson.

Sheep, Short Wool, Pedigreed—Ram, aged, 1 J. J. Moir, 2 N. Clark. Ram lamb, 1 J. J. Moir, 2 N. Clark. Pair aged ewes, 1 J. J. Moir, 2 N. Clark. Pair shearing ewes, 1 N. Clark, 2 J. J. Moir. Pair ewe lambs, 1 J. J. Moir, 2 N. Clark. Pen, J. J. Moir, 2 N. Clark.

Sheep, Short Wool, Grade—Pair aged ewes—1 G. McCulloch, 2 J. J. Moir. Pair shearing ewes, 1 N. Clark, 2 G. McCulloch. Pair ewe lambs, 1 N. Clark.

Berkshire Swine—Sow any age, 1 J. E. Haight.

Poland China—Boar, 1 J. J. Moir, Glendenning.

Sow, 1 J. J. Moir.

Best Pair Spring Pigs, any breed, 1 J. J. Moir.

Grain and Seeds—Red Fyfe wheat, 1 Wm. Cooney, 2 Dan Christie. Two rowed barley, 1 G. McCulloch. White oats 1 J. Chapman, 2 G. McCulloch. Black oats, 1 W. S. Crawford. Corn, 1 W. Finleyson 2 E. Sanders. Best collection grain, 1 J. Chapman. Flax, 1 G. McCulloch.

Dairy Produce—Crock of tub butter, 1 Mrs J. Stancombe, 2 Mrs W. Worden, 3 H. Hunter. Tub shipping butter, 1 Mrs J. Stancombe, 2 Mrs W. Worden. Roll butter, 1 Mrs J. E. Haight, 2 Mrs J. Stancombe, 3 Mrs F. Finkbeiner. Home made cheese, 1 J. Moir, 2 H. Hunter, 3 J. N. Barber. Factory cheese, 1 N. Clark.

Better Than the Best Hotel.

"Home life cements the love of husband and wife: other modes of living often loosen the tie," writes Edward W. Bok in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "Nor does the question of expense excuse the not having of one's own home. A home is not, of necessity, a palace. The humblest cottage is a million times better than the most luxurious hotel ever planned by the hands of man. In the one happiness is probable: in the other it is just possible. We can talk all we choose about married happiness; that it, after all, rests solely between two people, and that it makes no difference where they live. That is very good as a theory. But thousands of instances prove the contrary: that the theory will not work out in practice. Happiness depends upon the growth of the people who are parts of it. People who stop and stagnate are never happy. True happiness thrives on what it feeds upon. Let stagnation enter into two lives, and happiness becomes stagnant and unhealthy. But let our lives be filled with contentment, with domestic pleasure, with that germ of evolution which springs from the hearthstone, and the happiness which springs from those elements is purer, sweeter and more satisfying to our natures, our minds and our souls. A man and wife were made to abide together in inseparable lives, and as new elements come into that union to sweeten and hallow it, the abiding place should be some little place, some corner in this big world which they can call their own, their very own, where everything around them speaks of the husband's energy and the wife's achievement. That is home."

In India bed bugs are destroyed by boring gimlet holes in a piece of wood and putting it under the mattress. The bugs find their way into these holes, where they may afterwards be destroyed by dipping the piece of wood into hot water.

HOUSEHOLD.

It was our intention to have started a good serial in this issue, but so much of our space has been devoted to the reports of fall fairs that we have found it impossible to do so. Next month we will devote considerable space in our Household columns to this story, and it will appear in every issue thereafter until completed. We trust it will be appreciated by our readers, as it is a very interesting serial by a good author. Commencing next issue, we will give a few Puzzles for the younger members of the household.—Ed.

Prize Competition for Ladies.

The Nor'-West Farmer will offer monthly, for the present, a handsome Fancy Leather Purse, with name printed thereon in gilt letters, to the competitor who sends us by the 20th of each month the most instructive letter on any topic suitable for our "Household" readers. Competitors must be females, and on the top left-hand corner of the envelopes containing the letters must be written the word "Household." The prize will not be awarded to the same person twice. Address, The Nor'-West Farmer, Box 1310, Winnipeg, Man.

The Appreciative "Thank You."

"On every hand one hears of the neglect to say 'thank you,'" writes Edward W. Bok on "The Saying of 'Thank You,'" in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "I wonder some times if some people really know how little of what comes to them is their due and right, and how much of what comes to them is by favor and courtesy. The vast majority of things which come to us, come by pure favor, by courtesy. And we should recognize this. No act of kindness, however slight, should go unnoticed. 'thank you' is a simple thing to say; it requires but a few moments to write it, but it often means much; it means everything sometimes to the person receiving it. It means a renewed faith in human nature in some cases. A word of thanks is never lost, never wasted. If it sometimes seems to be lost upon the person to whom it is directed, its expression has not been lost upon some one else who has heard it. It is certainly not lost upon ourselves. The most of us are quick enough to thank some one who does us great service. But the small courtesy, just as great as the large service in reality, we overlook. It doesn't seem worth while to give thanks for small things. And yet what would we be to-day, and where would some of us be but for the small courtesies of life? They are what make life worth living.

"* * * It is all very well to have the last Thursday of each November set apart as a day of Thanksgiving. But it would be far better if a great many of us carried the spirit of the day into all the other days. Perhaps, if we did so we might have more mercies to be thankful for on Thanksgiving Day. * * * Do not let the spirit of thanks stop with nightfall on Thanksgiving Day. Let us extend it to all the other days of the year, to the people whose lives touch ours. When we receive a favor at the hands of any one, no matter how small it may be, let us say the words, 'thank you.' If they should be written, let us write them. Let us not delay them, but take advantage of the instant when our heart is touched. Let there be more 'thank you's' said by every body—thousands of them. And the world will be a better, brighter and happier place to live in because of them."

Neal Dow.

This great and successful advocate of prohibition has died at the great age of 93, in the city of Portland, Maine, where he was born in 1804. His parents were of Quaker persuasion, and he joined in early manhood the temperance army, of which he became perhaps the most conspicuous leader. As far back as 1839 he became an advocate of prohibition, and got a vote taken on it in Portland, but was defeated. He tried again in 1844 with partial success a prohibition law for the whole state, and in 1846 his measure was carried triumphantly in both legislature and senate, but the penalties were found too small, and the bill as amended to meet this defect, was vetoed by the governor. At last he carried his point, and as mayor of Portland enforced the law, which was repealed in 1856 but re-enacted next year with more severe penalties than ever. In 1861 he raised a regiment for service in the civil war, but was wounded and taken prisoner in the south, where he spent some months in the famous Libby prison. He has been known all over the world as a consistent, able and eloquent advocate of his principles, and had in him the stuff of which all true crusaders are made. Believing himself right, he did what he thought his duty, regardless of the consequences. He was buried with the highest honors his native city could bestow.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "Judged by what he was able to accomplish, his life was a grand success. It is doubtless true that all his hopes and aspirations were not realized, but, had he been content so to do, he might have rested and found satisfaction in the knowledge that he had planted the standard of a great moral reform far in advance of the outposts of the nations that are looking toward the light."

A Thanksgiving Dinner in 1621.

"The state dinner of the occasion—the real Thanksgiving dinner—took place on Saturday, the last day of the celebration," writes Clifford Howard of "The First Thanksgiving Dinner" in America, in the November Ladies' Home Journal. "Notwithstanding that the kitchens of these wilderness homes were sadly wanting in many of the most common essentials of cookery, there was no lack of good things nor of appetizing dishes at this great feast. The earth, the air and the water had yielded of their bountiful supplies, and the good dames had done honor to their skill and ingenuity by setting before their hungry guests and companions a repast as sumptuous and tempting as it was varied and delightful. Foremost of all there was roast turkey, dressed with beechnuts; then came rare venison pasties, savory meat stews with dumplings of barley flour, delicious oysters (the gift of the Indians, and the first ever tasted by the white men), great bowls of clam chowder with sea biscuit floating on the steaming broth, roasts of all kinds, broiled fish, salads, cakes and plum porridge; while the centre of each of the long tables was adorned with a huge basket overflowing with wild grapes and plums and nuts of every variety.

"It was the time of the Indian summer. The soft, mellow sunlight shone warmly through the drowsy haze, illuminating the sombre woodland with a rich golden light, while the gentle winds of the south, laden with the sweet perfumes of the forest, came as a lingering dream of summer to add to the joy and brightness of this Thanksgiving feast. Upon

the balmy air arose the hum of many voices and the merry music of laughter, as the Pilgrims with their Indian guests partook of the feast that the Provider of all things had given them."

Helpful Hints for Housewives.

Stop a leak with yellow soap, whiting, and a little water.

When grating a nutmeg, start from the blossom end. It will be found to grate much more readily.

One reason why plants do better in the kitchen than in any other room is because of the humidity of the air.

Use soapy water in making starch. The clothes will look more glossy and the iron will be less likely to stick.

A sponge large enough to expand when wet and fill the chimney, tied to a slender stick, is the best thing with which to clean the lamp chimney.

If silverware is occasionally washed in hot soapsuds in which a little pulverized borax has been dissolved, and then rinsed in clear boiling water, it will not need so much cleaning with powders.

If corks are too large for the mouths of the bottles for which they were intended, soak them in boiling water for a short time, and they will soften, so that they may be easily pressed into the bottles.

A bit of pumice stone, smoothed and vigorously used on the finger tips, will effectually cleanse them from any stain, without the danger of causing soreness, which frequently arises from the employment of chemical preparations.

It cannot be said too often that sand or flour sprinkled over burning grease or oil will put out the fire. A box filled with sand, kept in a convenient place, should be found in every household, to be ready in case of necessity, particularly where lamps are generally used.

It is estimated that the world's cucumbers are worth \$8,000,000 annually to the gardeners who raise them, and twice as much to the doctors and druggists.

Cardinal Moran delivered a powerful address in Sydney the other day, in which he took occasion to refer to the prevailing depression in New South Wales. The Cardinal attributes the existing misery in a great measure to the intemperance and the gambling habits of the people, which vices he believes to be sapping the strength of the moral and social life of the colony.

It is easy to be a nobody, and the Watchman tells how to do it. Go to the drinking saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now, just a little beer or some other drink. In the meantime play dominos, checkers or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books. If you read anything, let it be the dime novel of the day. Thus go on keeping your stomach full of beer and you head empty, and yourself playing time-killing games, and in a few years you will be a first-class nobody, unless you should turn out a drunkard or a professional gambler, either of which is worse than nobody. There are any number of young men hanging about saloons just ready to graduate and be nobodies.

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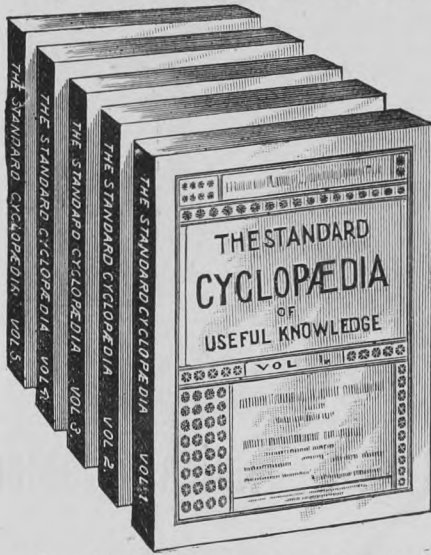
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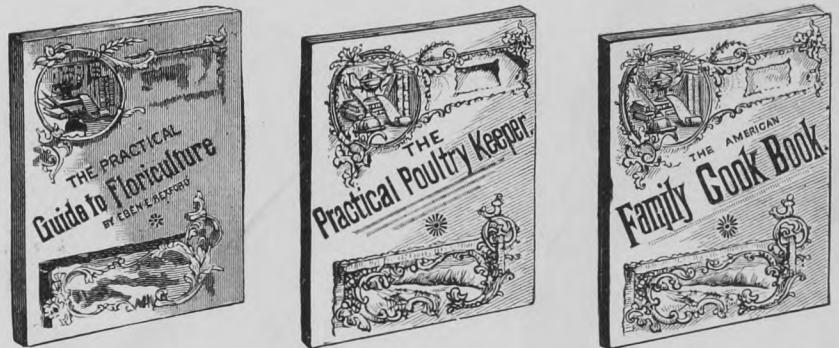
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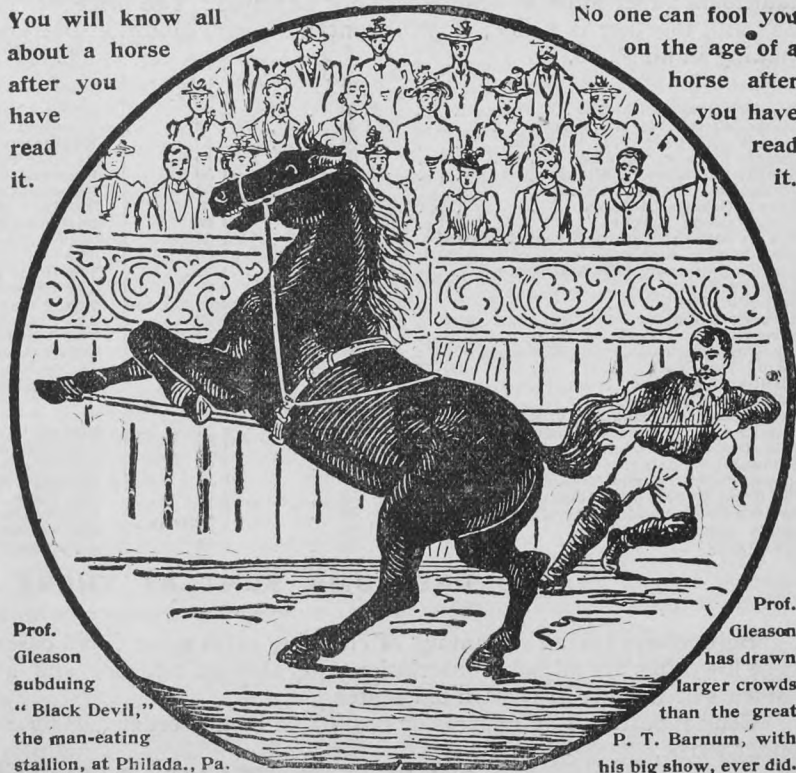
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